

STUDY OF FOOD  
PRICES PLANNED  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Government Also to  
Inquire Further Into  
Zinoviev Letter

LABOR PROBLEMS  
UNDER DISCUSSION

Opposition Prepares for a  
Clash in Parliament on  
Imperial Preference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 13.—Stanley Baldwin's first Cabinet meeting having now been held, it has become possible to indicate with some certainty the probable course of business in the new Parliament. The session opens formally on Dec. 2. The King's speech, in which the new Government is to indicate the main line of the policy on which it proposes to proceed, is to be delivered on Dec. 9 and is to be followed by a general debate in the House of Commons lasting several days and covering a wide political field.

Meanwhile a decision is understood to have been taken for the Board of Trade to make preliminary investigations with a view to setting up a royal commission on the subject of foodstuffs prices, which are shown by returns today published to have risen in the wholesale market since July, from 50 per cent above the pre-war level to 137 per cent.

The question of the Zinoviev letter is also to be looked into further with a view to settling the new Government's attitude in this matter, which cannot be left where it stands, however anxious all parties may be to reduce Anglo-Russian friction. The last incident, it will be recalled, was a strong British note addressed by Ramsey MacDonald's Government to the Soviet Government protesting against Communist propaganda in this country and the sharp Soviet reply, which now awaits a British reply.

Revisions of what immediate action is to be taken regarding unemployment, housing and imperial preference are understood to have been also under discussion.

The opposition is already preparing for a clash upon the last-named subject, which the Liberals have always claimed involves interference with free trade.

TREASURY IS CALM  
ON WALL ST. BOOM

Officials Say Rise Will Be  
Checked at Due Time

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Treasury officials are not alarmed over the Wall Street boom which has caused an increase of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in stock market securities, it was stated today. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it was said, believes that there is no dangerous situation yet, and that because the danger point in stock speculation is reached, investors will be able to measure prices against industrial earnings and the movement will be checked.

It was pointed out that the market speculation, which was initiated the day after the election, began on a reasonably low level, when prices were not inflated. It is probable, however, that when the boom subsides to more normal levels, the general level will be higher than that preceding the present movement.

The stock market, Treasury officials pointed out, usually anticipates business conditions, and the present activity is based on a belief in business prosperity in the coming months. There is a possibility, however, that the market may run to extreme levels, break and cause a reaction.

SIR JOHN BRADBURY  
AND LOUIS BARTHOU  
MAY RESIGN POSTS

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Nov. 13.—By the practical dissolution of the Reparation Commission, several million francs will be saved annually and a hundred or more clerks, secretaries and other assistants will lose their jobs. It was originally hoped that the savings would cover the costs of the Dawes machinery, which has definitely superseded the Reparation Commission, but this result appears doubtful.

Since the occupation of the Ruhr Valley nearly two years ago, the commission has hardly functioned except in a formal manner, receiving the Dawes report and so forth. Under the new arrangements Germany does not directly pay for the upkeep of the allied institution as before. Germany pays a stated sum annually for reparations and the Allies deduct the cost of occupation and the upkeep of the allied bodies under the Versailles Treaty. It is possible that Sir John Bradbury and Louis Barthou will resign in the changed conditions. James A. Logan Jr. is expected to remain. His connection with the Reparation Commission is altogether unofficial. It will be necessary that he keep in contact with the Reparation Commission, which is now a permanent body.

U. S. Education Department  
Backed by New York WomenWireless Telephony  
to Help French Loan

By Special Cable  
Paris, Nov. 12

TO HELP in launching an international loan, Etienne Clementel is making use today of wireless telephony. From the Cabinet he will report, for broadcasting purposes, his speech explaining France's financial situation, which he delivered before the chambers of commerce. Etienne Harriot himself has made an appeal for assistance to the chambers of commerce.

No effort is being spared to make the loan a success. Should it reach more than 4,000,000,000 francs it will cover the deficit on the current year's budget. The terms are a nominal 5 per cent interest, but the bonds, issued at 100, will be repaid in 10 years at 150.

DU PONT CROW  
SHOOT TOTALS  
ONLY 57,626Opposition Holds Number  
Down—Maine Lists 12  
and Maryland Five

Announcement that the "shoot the crow" campaign sponsored by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Inc., resulted in the destruction of some 80,000 birds and animals, including 57,626 crows, brings to a close the contest held for three months. The du Pont concern offered \$5000 in merchandise as prizes in this contest.

A tabulation of the results in the du Pont Magazine, a journal devoted to the interests of the commercial and industrial activities of the company. It is recalled that opposition to the crow-shooting contest on the part of the Audubon Society, the American Nature Association and other organizations of nature-lovers was strong from the start.

The opposition turned on the question whether the crow is an aid or a hindrance to the farmer, the powder company claiming that it was not. The nature organizations asserting that the bird, although sometimes destructive, is on the whole the "friend of man" because it destroys insect pests. They also objected to the invasion of the woods outside of the hunting season, which was part of the company's program.

Say Campaign Failed  
The du Pont Magazine states that the campaign was "one of the most successful shooting contests ever staged." The nature organizations deny this, pointing to the absence of results in states where protest against the contest was strongest. Results in numbers shot in each of the species listed as "vermin" follow:

Crows, 57,626; snapping turtles, 38; great gray owl, 33; snow owl, 2; great horned owl, 26; starling, 2080; sharp-shinned hawk, 2960; cooper's hawk, 321; kingfisher, 44; woodchuck, 4539; hunting house-cat, 337; bobcat, 14; red squirrel, 1589; water snake, 895; crow blackbird, 1589; rook, 1589; red fox, 1589; gopher, 6239; great horned owl, 710.

According to the powder company's statement, the contest took in 33 states and Canada. Nature lovers point out that in those states where opposition to the contest was strongest the number of crows destroyed was small. The Governor of Maine, for example, strenuously opposed the contest, claiming that it was not necessary and without other object than to destroy the birds.

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Only 57,626 Crows Shot in Du Pont Contest

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and before, gave but few political forecasts.

Not since 1895 has Mr. Butler held public office. On the contrary, he has ever refused to be named as a candidate for the Republican Party. He was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1894. Mr. Butler has continued from that day to this in the practice of law.

**Known As Testile Man**

While head of the law firm of Butler, Cox, Murchie and Bacon, to the world of industry he is best known through the Butler Mill, Hosiery Cotton Mills, New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation, New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, and Quinsett Mill, all of which he is president and directing forces. Mr. Butler has four daughters and one son, the latter Morgan Butler, being affiliated with him in business as treasurer of the Butler Mill, New Bedford.

In politics, he was early associated with Governor and Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, Mass., and many of Senator Crane's marked characteristics are also characteristics of the new United States Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Butler is a man of few words, careful thought but rapid action. It was the demonstration of these qualities that proved of invaluable service to Calvin Coolidge in the presidential campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, for Mr. Butler had got a sound margin of delegates, more than enough to nominate Mr. Coolidge, and he was the only man who was doing so.

In the national campaign which followed the same coolness characterized his course. The presence of two opposing political parties complicated the situation and the quiet New England chairman who was sponsoring the campaign of an equally quiet and self-contained presidential candidate, set about getting electors just as he had sought delegates, some months previously in the primaries. The results show that he got them.

No waste energy, no idle talking, no back-swing business—just straightforward, persistent untiring methods were employed by the Republican national chairman. He made just as few claims as he could, only stopping from time to time as political custom insisted, to say that that was all he had to say in the campaign, and the fact that President Coolidge, who is a political general of first rank himself, took little part in the contest, showed that the two New Englanders were each other thoroughly and that they knew that all things were going well—as they saw it.

The election over, never for one moment in doubt toward the end so far as Mr. Butler and the native son of Plymouth, Mass., were concerned, the Republican leader straightaway abandoned with an admitted sigh of relief his desks in Chicago and sometimes Washington, and hurried to Boston and 77 Franklin Street, where his business desk is located. There, turning his back on the work that was done and declining to comment on history, the man of action resumed the direction of his mills, which he had been foundering for the greater part of the past year.

### Butler Move Held Big Aid to President in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Word of the appointment of William M. Butler as Senator from Massachusetts was received with undisguised approval today by the White House.

Throughout his service as Republican field marshal in the presidential campaign, Mr. Butler worked in close co-operation with President Coolidge, and his selection to the Senate is regarded as adding to the membership of that body an unfailing supporter of administration policies and an advisor to whom the President can turn trustfully when he seeks counsel on major questions of legislation.

The selection was expected among those close to Mr. Coolidge. There has been no outward indication that such a choice was advised from Washington, but it was no secret that among the President's most intimate friends, Mr. Butler was favored for the place made vacant by the passing of Senator Lodge.

Usual interest was taken here in the appointment, both because the vacancy was in the President's home State and because of Mr. Butler's position as chairman of the Republican National Committee and his intimate association with the President's policies.

For these reasons the appointment is expected to have at least an indirect bearing on the question of selecting a party leader in the Senate in succession to Senator Lodge. There has been no suggestion that Mr. Butler, a new Senator, will be elevated to that post, but his advice undoubtedly will be sought when the question of a new alignment comes up for decision.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1885 by Mary Baker Eddy and published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75. Single copies, 10 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

At second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Trenton, N. J.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Yonkers, N. Y.

## MINIMUM WAGE AND 8-HOUR DAY SESSION ISSUES

### National Consumers' League Holding Annual Meeting in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Almost the same issues that led to the formation of the National Consumers' League 25 years ago in the New York home of Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, the founder, when 20 members organized to protect women and children in industry, confront the league many representatives from 20 states who gathered this morning for the annual meeting today and tomorrow at Alton House. Questions such as a national minimum wage, legislation providing for an eight-hour day in states where no such bill has been passed, and the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment are on the agenda.

While the league has accomplished many industrial reforms, Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary, said that at the beginning of the second quarter of the century, it finds itself face to face with the same condition which afflicted Mrs. Lowell to say at the time of organization:

"There is no limit below which the wages of women may not be driven." Remembering this, league members will give their attention to a discussion of the possibility of regaining a cause which was seemingly, for the time being, lost when the United States Supreme Court ruled, in April, 1923, that the minimum wage commissions, established largely through the work of the league in 13 states, had no power to prevent wages from dropping below a certain amount. Mrs. Kelly explained that the United States was alone among the English-speaking countries in such a ruling, with the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A report on three specific cases of women being underpaid in the states of California, Kansas and Wisconsin, two of which have been heard in the Supreme Court and one in the Federal Court, will be given by Robert Spold. The work of the committee of lawyers appointed by the league with reference to the Supreme Court decision will be embodied in his discussion.

All the league secretaries, which make a representation of the 20 states, are expected to be present.

### BOY SCOUTS TO AID ST. LOUIS' WELCOME TO CIRCUMVIATORS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12 (Special).

St. Louis is planning a memorable reception to the world flyers, headed by Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, when they arrive here Saturday. It is to be the last stop, and the airplanes are to be stopped to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, there to be preserved as the first of their kind to fly around the earth. St. Louis will take advantage of the occasion to open its community fund drive. The entire city government, police department, and the highest positions in leading banks and business houses and clubs are to be taken over for the day by selected "merit badge" Boy Scouts. The Scouts will go in a body to Bridgeport Field to welcome the American circumviators, and will make them honorary members of the St. Louis Scout Council.

This plan was developed in accordance with the answer furnished by the flyers to a question as to what had made the most lasting impression on them of their many receptions. They declare that event to have been the greeting by the Boy Scouts of Los Angeles. St. Louis is preparing to eclipse that occasion with its welcome.

### CONGRESS TO DECIDE GERMAN PATENT CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The power to dispose of German property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian resides in Congress, declared Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General, today, when questioned.

### Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

580 Rooms—With Bath, \$12.50 to \$25.00

**Wonderful Strap Effects!**

The footwear vogue says strap—two and four—and Dr. Kahler has produced some exquisite designs with a comfort no other make can match.

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Portland, Me.  
Salem, N. H.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Yonkers, N. Y.

## LIQUOR CHASING BOAT LAUNCHED

### Maine Yard Turns Out One of Type of Craft to Clear Sea of Rumrunners

EAST BOSTON, Me., Nov. 12 (Special).—There has just been launched here the CG171, part of the United States rum-chasing navy. The CG171 is a rather prosaic title for a very businesslike appearing craft. It is 75 feet long, 14 feet beam and draws four feet. Upon its forward deck is set up a formidable gun mount. Nine more are to be built here.

According to contract, the ships are to be ready a month apart. The CG171, the first to take the water, will be completely equipped and ready to be turned over to the coast guard crew, already on hand, within 10 days.

There are 130 of this type of craft contracted for by the Government for the coast guard fleet. Ten are in the process of construction at South Freeport. These two blocks of 10 each are the only assignments to Maine builders.

The type is more like a cruiser or a revenue cutter than a launch, although in reality it is a high-speed launch. Each boat is equipped with two 300-horsepower engines and carries a gasoline supply of 1000 gallons. Its cruising radius in the neighborhood of 1000 miles, depending upon the rate of speed. "Better than 20 knots" is an estimate which has been reported to its speed, although it has been reported that it will do 35 knots.

Upon completion these rum chasers will be assigned to various bases at points of vantage on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. It is believed that the CG171, when turned over, will be immediately sent to Base 5, Boston, to operate in New England waters.

### COSTS OF WAR AS WORLD AID

(Continued from Page 1)

mentation, lent its co-operation in the tests. The first of these took place at McCook Field at Dayton, Ohio. Later the scene shifted to Aberdeen proving grounds near Washington and, finally to Bolling Field where experiments are now going on.

Professor Chaffee attacks his problem much after the fashion of a Boston firm of consulting engineers who took up the challenge in the old saying that you "cannot make a purse out of a sow's ear." They did just that. They took a sow's ear and made a very valuable purse out of it. It cost them \$7000 or \$8000 to do it but it was worth it, they thought, to achieve the supposedly impossible.

So with Professor Chaffee. He has no sympathy with the doctrine of "it can't be done."

"When I first started this work," he says, "my heart was broken. I was skeptical myself and was quite surprised at the results I obtained. All that I feel justified in saying now is that I believe for can be commercially produced by the use of this device. Perhaps the greatest advantage here could be in clearing harbors, railroad yards, and flying fields. A simple conception of the benefits is the getting of a hole through for so that airplanes—mail planes perhaps—might land without delay. Think of what might be accomplished in London, for example, where these conditions so often occur."

### CANADIAN LIQUOR SMUGGLING STUDIED

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12 (Special).—To formulate plans to stamp out smuggling, especially of intoxicants, customs officials from all principal cities of the Pacific Coast are to leave Seattle Friday morning on the Coast Guard cutter, Haldis, for American-Canadian border ports. They are here for a three-day convention. Frank Dow of the Treasury Department is attending the conference.

Producing Rainfall

Professor Chaffee was asked what he thought of the possibilities of producing rainfall in forest fire fighting.

"Well," he replied, "in this age of remarkable invention it would be risky to say that anything is impossible. I hope that artificial rainfall may be produced commercially. Of

### The Salvation Army Appeals for \$150,000

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For a woman of leisure or one in business, these frocks are especially useful—and inexpensive. Their simplicity and good tailoring make them appropriate for any day's wear.

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### Gifts of Florentine Leather

The early Christmas shopper will find many beautiful and distinctive gifts of Florentine leather—selected by our own representative. Tiny purses, bill folds, jewel cases, and other pieces—tooled and colored with all the skill of the Florence craftsmen.

\$1.95 to \$16.50

## MEXICO AWAITS BRITAIN'S MOVE

### Calles Says England Must Take First Step to Restore Relations

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12 (AP).—Mexico's national dignity prevents it from taking action regarding resumption of Anglo-Mexican relations, Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect, has declared in reply to a cabled query from a London newspaper.

The newspaper, which is printing a demand that the British Government negotiate for resumption of relations for the benefit of mutual commercial interests, asked Señor Calles' personal opinion of this step and also his attitude toward British interests in Mexico. The President-elect declared he approved every action tending toward resumption of diplomatic relations. Causes which were generally known, he continued, had forced the Obregon Administration to take actions which were inspired by desire to maintain national decorum, and these actions, he added, met with his approval.

Regarding the attitude of the incoming administration Señor Calles asserted that, due to the situation which had been created, Mexico's dignity would prevent it from taking any action until the matter, but he added that he would view with sympathy and try to eliminate obstacles to any move that might be made with the intention of bringing about resumption of relations.

Concerning British interests in Mexico and British commerce with this country, the President-elect said he could only repeat what he previously declared, which was that so long as foreign interests respected the Mexican laws and functioned within them they would have from the Mexican Government all the guarantees needed for their development.

A London dispatch yesterday said one of the first acts of the new Conservative Government in England was expected to be the reopening of a complete investigation of relations between Great Britain and Mexico. While it was considered improbable that any advances would be made by England, the investigation would enable the Cabinet to take a definite stand on the question and be prepared for future developments.

### GENERAL FENG'S FLIGHT DENIED

Conference With Chang Tso-lin Still Proceeding

PEKING, Nov. 12 (AP).—The reports in circulation that Gen. Feng Yuhsiang, the "Christian general" in military control here through the recent coup, had fled from Tientsin where he has been attending an important conference, were denied today.

General Feng's conference at Tientsin with Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, Tuan CH'ui-fu, former Premier, and Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin, was still proceeding, it was stated.

### ROBERTS IS FIRST OIL CASE SPEAKER

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—Owen J. Roberts, special prosecutor appointed by President Coolidge, had the privilege of opening arguments today in the Government's suit against the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company. Presentation of testimony in the naval oil reserve lease cancellation case was completed yesterday.

After Mr. Roberts' argument, Frank J. Hogan, Walter K. Tuller and Frederick R. Kellogg intended to argue for the defense, while Allee Pomeroy planned to close for the Government.

### APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 12.—H. M. Samuel has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade in the new Baldwin Ministry. The post of Undersecretary for the Colonies has been offered to W. G. Ormsby-Gore, who is at present in East Africa. His acceptance has not yet been received.

### HAIR NETS

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A London dispatch yesterday said one of the first acts of the new Conservative Government in England was expected to be the reopening of a complete investigation of relations between Great Britain and Mexico. While it was considered improbable that any advances would be made by England, the investigation would enable the Cabinet to take a definite stand on the question and be prepared for future developments.

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Conference With Chang Tso-lin Still Proceeding

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## MEXICO AWAITS BRITAIN'S MOVE

### Calles Says England Must Take First Step to Restore Relations

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12 (AP).—Mexico's national dignity prevents it from taking action regarding resumption of Anglo-Mexican relations, Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect, has declared in reply to a cabled query from a London newspaper.

The newspaper, which is printing a demand that the British Government negotiate for resumption of relations for the benefit of mutual commercial interests, asked Señor Calles' personal opinion of this step and also his attitude toward British interests in Mexico. The President-elect declared he approved every action tending toward resumption of diplomatic relations. Causes which were generally known, he continued, had forced the Obregon Administration to take actions which were inspired by desire to maintain national decorum, and these actions, he added, met with his approval.

Regarding the attitude of the incoming administration Señor Calles asserted that, due to the situation which had been created, Mexico's dignity would prevent it from taking any action until the matter, but he added that he would view with sympathy and try to eliminate obstacles to any move that might be made with the intention of bringing about resumption of relations.

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## EBERT MAY YET SUCCEED MARX AS CHANCELLOR

Change in Presidents Likely to Result From the German Elections

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Ebert succeeding Dr. Wilhelm Marx as Chancellor, and the latter's election to the Presidency of Germany, is now being reckoned with in political circles as not an improbable sequel to the forthcoming Reichstag elections.

The present predictions reckon with a heavy reduction in the number of newly-elected deputies, and various party headquarters assume that the final count will reveal a redistribution of about 50 mandates. The Socialists are credited with the recovery of at least 30 from the Communists. The remainder are allotted to the Clericals and Democrats.

The present calculations assume that the Marx-Stresemann Cabinet will continue in office until the Government's compulsory program of tax and social legislation will have slipped through the Reichstag. After that it is expected that Ebert will give way to a brand-new coalition comprising the Socialists, Clericals, Democrats, Bavarian People's Party and several unattached groups whose total representation in the newly elected Reichstag will insure the new Government a comfortable working majority.

**Socialists Powerful.**

It is in this connection that political prophets now contemplate the formation next spring of a coalition Government headed by Ebert, whose term expires as President in June, 1925.

As Marx has already been groomed for the Presidency, it is assumed that a party line-up resulting from the halting of the move to the constitution of the Socialists will command the traditional privilege of nominating the Chancellor, and that they will propose Ebert, who will be supported by other coalition parties in return for the Socialists' approval of Marx as a presidential candidate.

That such an internal political development is not improbable, and is even viewed as the logical solution to the habitually unworkable impasse resulting from a tangled party line-up, is freely conceded in certain political quarters where the permanent and active co-operation of the powerful Socialist Party is designated as an indispensable element for any coalition government which aspires to command a stable basis and a clear majority in the Reichstag.

**Blow to Reaction.**

Clerical Party leaders are known to be in sympathy with the move to have Ebert continue his public service at the Chancellor's post. They argue that the exchange of posts by Ebert and Marx would yield a strong combination of personalities in the nation's executive and parliamentary departments for the defense of republican policies and the loyal execution of Germany's economic program as dictated by the acceptance of the London Agreement.

It is also argued that an internal political agreement which would advance Marx to the position of President and return Ebert to parliamentary activities would be received as a favorable sign abroad and that the reactionary currents in Germany would be definitely disposed of. Ebert would be no newcomer to the Reichstag, as he was one of the Socialist floor leaders there up to the dissolution in 1918.

## WOMAN ARRESTED IN POLL TAX TEST

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 13 (Special).—Mrs. Mary H. Dugan, president of the Democratic women's organization in Manchester, has been arrested for failure to pay her poll tax and is now lodged at Hillsborough County Jail. Mrs. Dugan is the Christian Science Monitor representative today that she proposed to fight a test case against the New Hampshire woman's poll tax law.

She was arrested last night while on the street by a collector acting under orders of Arthur J. Beaudet, city collector. It is the first instance of actual incarceration of a woman for failure to pay the required \$5, although thousands have refused or neglected to pay.

At the recent election this tax was an issue, and the Republican Party which was successful, pledged itself by a plank in the platform to reduce the tax to \$2 on men and women alike. The Democrats advocated an abolition of the woman's tax.

## GOVERNMENTS TAKE OVER THE DUTIES OF TREATY-EXPERTS

PARIS, Nov. 13.—For the moment the experts who have been working out the commercial treaty between France and Germany have been relieved of their functions by their respective governments, which desire a direct exchange of views on certain technical difficulties of a somewhat serious character, which have arisen. It is believed that the obstacles will be overcome, but the attitude of Germany is not altogether conciliatory.

Germany is not disposed to make concessions, but this is attributed to the approach of the elections which may suspend the negotiations. Difficulties are also arising between France and Belgium. Belgium instituted a customs régime against the tariffs on French products, although a *modus vivendi* exists between the two countries.

There is surprise and indignation in French political circles.

## CHRISTMAS TREE SETS

Eight colored, made in the U.S.A. and decorated with \$1.00 worth of sets and decorations.

ERRY DE GROOT

100 Cherry St., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Unnamed Benefactor Presents Rare Gift to Michigan University

Oriental Manuscripts, Many of Them Property of Abdul Hamid, Given to Ann Arbor

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A priceless collection of 447 oriental manuscripts, many of them of the utmost rarity and some dating from as early as the eighth century, has been presented to the University of Michigan by a friend of that institution who refused to let his name be made public, and has been forwarded to Ann Arbor by way of London.

More than half the manuscripts, many of which belonged to the Sultan Abdul Hamid, are written in Arabic, while the others are in the Persian and Turkish languages. Many are calligraphic and some of the Persian manuscripts contain illuminations of superior quality.

About 100 of the manuscripts contain commentaries on Muhammadan law, the growing importance of which as a subject of investigation by western scholars has been pointed out by experts because of the increasingly close contacts with the Moslem Orient. The rest are chiefly literary and historical writings, and among them the best authors are well represented in early and authoritative texts.

The collection as a whole is declared by investigators to be a noteworthy addition to the resources of American scholarship, with the probability that a collection of similar quality will never again be available for purchase.

The chief portion of the manuscripts belonged to Abdul Hamid and were sold and exported when the Young Turks came into power.

ONLY 57,626 CROWS ARE SHOT IN DU PONT POWDER CONTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

building a market for sporting powder. In Maine, according to the statistics, only 12 crows were shot. The force of the opposition of Audubon societies and ornithologists in Maryland and certain other states also was strong. In Maryland only newly elected Reichstag will insure the new Government a comfortable working majority.

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## John Giolitti Fails to Attend Italian Session

Ex-Premier's Absence in Cause of Comment—Mussolini's Majority

ROME, Nov. 13.—After an interval of five months the Italian Parliament reassembled yesterday afternoon. The galleries were full of spectators anxious to see how the Chamber of Deputies would function with a third of its members missing. Indeed the half-empty house presented a dull aspect and the Chamber was reduced to a one-sided body, only the Fascist members and a few Liberals being present. The proceedings were not important, and after references to the *Quotidiani*, *Mattino*, *Cassini* and *Giuda*, the sitting was suspended for one hour.

The Communist group which is acting independently of the other Opposition parties, entrusted one of their members, Deputy Rossi, to make a declaration on behalf of their group. The absence of both John Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando at yesterday's sitting was the cause of much comment, particularly in the case of the former, who has consistently attended the Parliamentary debates. Indeed at the present moment all eyes are concentrated on Signor Giolitti and his actions during the next few days of Parliament.

Stampa, which represents the whole of the Piedmontese statesmen, published yesterday an article in which it was stated that Signor Giolitti reserved for himself the fullest liberty of action. This liberty, added Stampa, would develop in "an attitude not friendly to Fascism at the present moment and perhaps on the contrary may oppose the Government."

**Spain to Press War in Morocco**

(Continued from Page 1)

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MILL COST OUT  
WITHOUT WAGE  
DROP EXPLAINEDEmployees' Aid Stressed to  
Cotton Manufacturers  
Meeting in Boston

Costs of producing commodities that enter into the costs of living can be reduced without cutting wages, a single cent, William O. Lightner, a Boston engineer, today told cotton manufacturers attending the fourth session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Gopley-Plaza Hotel. Mr. Lightner spoke on the general topic of "Studying the Job." He said in part:

Let us take, for the moment, this feature of "Studying the Job" of labor, because it is the one which has had most consideration during the past 10 years and today still gets the major attention in the problem of lowering commodity prices.

It is of special interest here in New England, where the statement is often made that New England cannot compete with the South where wages are so much lower. If this is the case, the answer would be simple and direct—cut the wages of the New England worker. This is not as simple as it sounds for the New England worker has to pay just as much for his food, rent, clothes, etc., as he did without the cut.

A reduction of wages without a reduction in the cost of living can only result in one thing, and that is a vicious circle. If a workman's earnings are cut down his purchasing power is reduced and he buys less. The clothier, shoe-maker, butcher, and everybody else who produces the cost of his product must raise it in order to absorb his overhead over a smaller amount of product, which all means further increasing the cost of living instead of lowering it.

"Studying the Job" Our experience in many lines of industry has proven that the surface has been scratched in "Studying the Job" of manufacturing. If properly done, it makes possible the reducing of unit costs of production without reducing wages one cent. In most cases even raising the wages may be effected which means increasing a workman's purchasing power.

It is not difficult to realize how the job reduction itself has an effect on the balance sheet; in fact, this is realized to such an extent that reductions in wages are being considered as the means to an end to widen the spread between actual costs and the price at which the goods can be sold.

If there is any job in a mill that does not affect the balance sheet, it then has no place on the pay roll sheet either. It is on account of the multiplicity of jobs in a mill that it is difficult for us to see clearly what functions affect the balance sheet, and why.

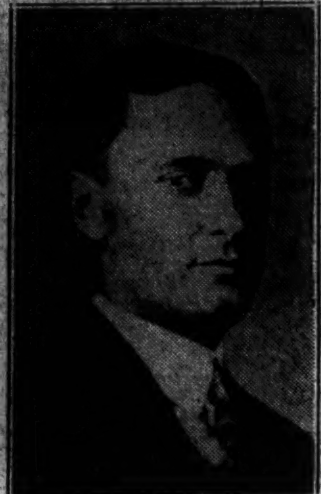
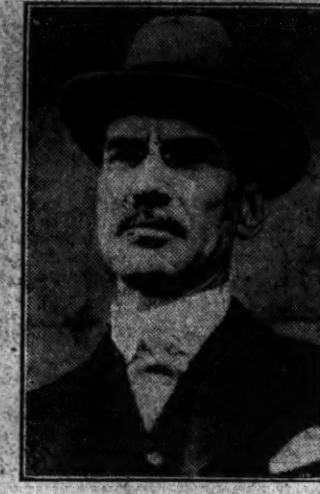
The first step of making an analysis of the factors of a job is something which is but seldom done properly. The procedure generally followed when "Studying the Job" is to determine the cost of the job, past records of performance, the average output of the company has received per employee per shift, per day or week. These records will show large variations of production per employee from day to day without any apparent reason.

Employees' Co-operation The only thing then is either consider the average production as a fair return the company can expect from its machinery and equipment, or take the highest record and reduce this by some arbitrary per cent and consider this the quantity they should receive.

A study of this kind is very unsatisfactory and generally results in nothing really worth while. If the operator is told, therefore, that he must produce a greater quantity than he thinks he can produce without his putting in more effort on his part he merely says, "it can't be done." If the work is already on a piece rate basis and the operator is so as to force him to do more in order to get the same wage as before, he either has to use his own initiative to get more production or take less pay.

This method puts the whole responsibility up to the workman, which in most cases is unfair for he has no jurisdiction of any work except what he himself does and

## Prominent at Cotton Convention

MORGAN BUTLER  
Elected President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.C. W. HOWARD  
General Sales Manager of the American Cotton Growers' Association.

must stand for all the delays and holdups due to poor management in not supplying him with the proper quality and quantity of materials, poor upkeep of machinery, etc.

"Studying the Job" means analyzing the job in minute detail and learning what the factors are and to what degree they affect the balance sheet. A study of these factors gets right at the foundation of production and is the reason why such effective results can be brought about through this procedure.

The employee has little or no control over these factors, and when he realizes what you are setting at, and that the company is going to assume its responsibility, you will find that you will get his whole-hearted co-operation.

Morgan Butler Elected S. Harold Greene was chairman of the session, and among other speakers were Joel M. Barnes, a member of a Boston firm of production engineers, who also discussed the subject of "Studying the Job," and N. T. Thomas, of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, of Nashua, N. H., who talked on "Significant Savings in Textile Mill Operations."

The speaking was preceded by the election of officers, in which Morgan Butler of Boston, treasurer of the Butler Mill of New Bedford and the son of William M. Butler, President of the National Cotton Growers' Association, was elected president to succeed Robert Amory, also of Boston.

Other officers chosen were: Russell H. Leonard, of Ipswich, Mass., senior vice-president; John A. Sweetser, of Boston, junior vice-president; W. Irving Bulfinch of Boston, John L. Burton of New Bedford, John S. Lawrence of Boston, James Sinclair of Fall River, and E. Kent Swift of Whitinsville, Mass., directors for three years.

Mr. Amory, the retiring president, in his annual address, said that the year's grain crops in the west promise better times for New England cotton mills.

Among the addresses at yesterday's session, none was received with closer interest than that of C. B. Howard, general sales manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, who analyzed the Federal Trade Commission report on the cotton trade and discussed co-operative marketing.

"Indifference to Styles" At the afternoon session the topic was "Studying the Market," and was participated in principally by John S. Lawrence, as chairman; Charles H. Clark, editor of the Textile World; Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; and Daniel E. Walsh, merchandise manager for Jordan Marsh Company of Boston.

Mr. Walsh stressed the importance of a concentrated study of advance styles by retailers. "We believe," he said, "that the mills should devote their efforts to seeking new ideas rather than to confine their efforts to production only. But the mills, I reluctantly must state, do not put forth sufficient effort in seeking new ideas. They have assumed an attitude of indifference toward style changes."

The meeting will close tonight

NORWEGIAN MINISTER STARTS  
INQUIRY INTO DRY LAW CHARGEMr. Bryn to Ask Names of Ships Alleged to Be Involved  
in Rum Trade—New York Prohibition Official Sees  
End of Large-Scale Smuggling

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The allegation of the Treasury Department that Norwegian vessels have played a conspicuous part in the rum traffic off the coast of the United States, which the authorities are trying to suppress, has led to a prompt statement on the part of H. H. Bryn, Norwegian Minister to the United States, that he would ask for the names of the ships alleged to be thus engaged and would send the information to his Government.

Mr. Bryn said that popular opinion in Norway, a prohibitive country, would oppose the use of the Norwegian flag for the protection of illicit liquor business and expressed confidence that the Norwegian Shipowners' Association would take steps to correct the situation described by the coast guard. This, he

thought, was to be expected rather than action by the Government.

Seizure of Sagaland The only case that had been brought to his attention, the Norwegian Minister said, was that of the seizure of the Sagaland, and he had had no reason to think that any considerable number of Norwegian vessels were engaged.

The liquor treaty between Norway and the United States is the only one that has any bearing on the subject of illicit liquor traffic, and it would be difficult, Mr. Bryn thought, to make a general agreement more stringent.

R. Q. Merrick, New York prohibition division chief, here conferring with prohibition officials, today corroborated statements by officials of the coast guard that the end of the rum fleet is in sight.

"This statement is borne out by our experience in making seizures," Chief Merrick said. "Where several months or a year ago we could get a half-dozen or more cars and hundreds of cases of liquor in one evening, we now get one or two over the week-end and only a few cases of liquor."

Coast Well Patrolled The prohibition department started the ball rolling by the seizure of the Fred B. soon after the liquor treaties with foreign countries were approved. Since then the Coast Guard has been greatly augmented and can now patrol the coast adequately. The seizure of several large vessels recently has cut off the supply for small craft which ply the waters near the shore and consequently has resulted in a great reduction in the amount of liquor brought to shore for distribution. I should say there has been about a 90 per cent reduction, which has caused the price to rise accordingly. My agents state that where formerly they could purchase liquor at \$3 or \$4 a pint, they now have to pay \$10. Nothing but a scarcity of liquor would cause such a rise in price.

"There is, of course, some liquor coming into Long Island, and probably always will. But while it is almost impossible to stop the flow entirely, we can and have cut it down until it is no longer a very profitable business."

"The prohibition department has co-operated with the coast guard in every way possible and with every working together toward the same end there is no doubt that within the next six months smuggling of liquor on a large scale will be a thing of the past."

BRITISH REFINERS CUT SUGAR NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—London cable to Federal Sugar Refining Company says the market for refined sugar has been advanced 1 cent on November delivery and nine pence on December.

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KANSAS WOMEN  
AIDING ANIMALS"Shep" Liked Jacobs Sisters  
Homes So Well He  
Brought Friends

Special from Monitor Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13 (AP)—Out in the hills of Kansas, across the Missouri River from here and close by that stream, two women, Sarah H. and H. H. Jacobs, sisters, are making a fight for friendless animals that is winning them world fame.

These women, by stint and industry, acquired a little home in the outlying district that is given over almost completely to housing discarded dogs, cats, birds and horses, and to spreading the gospel of humane endeavor.

In order to carry on their chosen work, Miss H. H. Jacobs works as a bookkeeper, going a dozen miles daily to her desk, while her sister acts as housekeeper. In the 20 years since they began the enterprise, and it has been carried on solely through their own means, the Jacobs sisters have cared for hundreds of animals, providing for the strays and discarded till good homes were found.

Miss H. H. Jacobs, in speaking recently of their work, said: "The fight for the establishment of justice and recognition for animals is a fight largely against ignorance. There are certainly legalized cruelties that seem to have gained a strong foothold, but public feeling is veering, and the end is in sight. With this vision, this guiding thought always before us, we must go on. Every day brings new needs and duties."

Some time ago, through the efforts of the Jacobs, a public animal refuge was started to care for the unfortunate that could not be treated at their small place. Miss Sarah H. Jacobs had a large part in this project as president of the local humane society, which she manages along with her other responsibilities.

Miss Jacobs told of "Shep," the dog that wouldn't stay away. Although three homes were found for "Shep," he returned each time. Twice he brought other dogs home with him. Once he brought back a "prisoner" dog that had managed to slip out.

"Humane work is very broad and far-reaching," said Miss Jacobs. "It reaches clear to the top, and all of it is the working out of the universal plan. Our own animal family now numbers 42, with frequent visitors."

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HOOVER MARKETING PROJECT  
LIKELY TO FACE OPPOSITIONFederal Incorporation of Co-operatives Held Unwise by  
Organizer—Present Incorporation Under  
State Is Advised

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Plans recently advanced on the Pacific coast by Herbert Hoover for federal incorporation of co-operatives are likely to meet with opposition when they get to the "stage of legislation" in Congress, Aaron Sapro, widely known legal expert, and organizer in the field of co-operative marketing, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here.

Mr. Sapro, who played an important role in organizing co-operatives in California, was called in to help the British Columbia fruit and berry people to organize. He has counseled the Canadian wheat pools and many other American co-operative enterprises.

In speaking of the Hoover plan he said: "Mr. Hoover is making an attempt to change the laws for co-operative marketing so as to provide for a straight federal charter, supplying a basis for united action with non-co-operative groups. I believe, however, the better course is to stick to the present code of incorporation under the state governments."

It is true that federal banks take out their charters from the national Government, but this is an exception. I see no reason for changing the common system with reference to agriculture. Indeed I can see no more reason for so doing than for the Federal Government to charter department stores or newspapers.

"Mr. Hoover appears to favor a straight combination of co-operatives and non-co-operatives. He must have the idea that you need a monopoly to co-operate. This, however, is not the case. All you need is a great group for merchandising. Such a group first sets grades, then it stabilizes. The monopoly plan operates chiefly for the benefit of the producer, the merchandising plan for the benefit of the consumer as well as producer. That is the difference between the merchandising plan and the monopoly plan."

"Mr. Hoover's proposal will probably be presented in Congress."

I think it will not go completely un-

opposed. There is a conflict of opinion between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture on the marketing problem. On co-operative marketing I think the Department of Agriculture holds the wiser view."

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

IN WEST DECREASING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The number of homestead entries on western public lands is steadily decreasing, according to a Department of the Interior report, which shows only 13,886 entries filed during the last fiscal year. This is a decrease of 5056 compared with the previous year.

The total area of public lands taken up by homesteaders in 1924 was 3,874,172 acres, as compared with 5,524,169 acres in 1923. New Mexico, with 1918 homestead entries, heads the list for the year. California comes fifth with 1420 homestead entries covering 350,545 acres.

BIG GAIN IN BUTTER USE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Americans are eating more butter. The Department of Agriculture announces that 50,000,000 pounds more were consumed in the first nine months of this year than in the same period last year. The total for the nine months was 1,516,690,000 pounds against 1,467,048,000 for the same period last year. Approximately 18,000,000 pounds are accounted for by the normal increase in population.

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## LIMITING OF MAYOR'S POWER IN AMERICAN CITIES ADVISED

Speakers at Session of National Proportional Representation League Laud New Voting Plan and Business Rule Under Direction of City Manager

With the city of Cincinnati, O., just won to proportional representation and the city manager type of government at the election on Nov. 4, and with Cleveland, O., a city of 600,000 inhabitants, rounding out its first year under the operation of the two plans, the National Proportional Representation League met last night at the Twentieth Century Club, 333 Broadway, Boston, for their annual meeting in a mood of jubilation. The session had as a feature the reading of a letter from Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in commendation of the league's work and, by an attack on the present system of government in Boston, as "unwise, dangerous and undemocratic," by Dr. A. R. Hutton of Western Reserve University, a member of Cleveland's City Council under the new régime.

"The efforts of the Proportional Representation League," Dr. Eliot wrote to George H. McCaffrey, secretary of Good Government Association, Boston, and member of the league, "to spread the use of proportional representation among American cities, and to inform the American public about the fruits of the method wherever it has been introduced, seem to me to be good examples of disinterested American pioneer work in the fields of politics and sociology."

"In both these fields the pioneering has to be done by private persons and societies. In the field of education I have been seeing these many years that the pioneering has to be done by private and endowed institutions. I congratulate you on the encouraging progress which the Proportional Representation League has already made."

**New Gains Predicted**  
Citizens from Milwaukee and Minneapolis who were present last night predicted that within the coming year proportional representation will be in effect in those cities. The spread of the new method of voting has made such gains recently that Boston, it was said, will shortly witness a strong drive for the plan.

The Boston system of electing a mayor with great executive powers, who is permitted to work his will practically uncontrolled for four years, was strongly condemned by Dr. Hutton. "Like other American cities that have not adopted proportional representation, or 'P. R.," he said, Boston has received the poor government it deserves under the majority system."

"We Americans are the only self-governing people in the world," declared Dr. Hutton, "who have tried this impossible experiment of giving almost supreme power to a city to a single individual." In the nations of Europe, he explained, the "mayors" hold only nominal power, the real power being in some sort of municipal council. "This is the same system as is now being tried in Cleveland. It is the system just adopted by Cincinnati. Under proportional representation voters mark their ballots by putting the figure opposite their first choice of candidate, 2 opposite the second, 3 after the third. By giving the voter a chance to express alternative choices, his vote is not wasted on a candidate who does not need it, or who cannot use it."

**Run Like Private Business**  
It was explained that Clayton C. Townes, "Mayor" of Cleveland, who was present, holds his office through election by the City Council itself, of which he is a member. The title means little more than "chairman" of the council. The Cleveland City Council is elected by proportional representation, on its own responsibility, a city manager. The city manager runs the city as though it were a private business. He acts as though he were the president of a business corporation, with the City Council his "board of directors."

The victory for "P. R." and the city manager plan in Cincinnati and Cleveland was described by Walter J. Millard, field secretary of the Proportional Representation League. The victory

indicated by the Secretary of the Interior, who has announced that an oral hearing on the claim will be held on Dec. 8 at the Interior Department. The disputed area amounts to 160 acres within the Mare Island navy reservation. The basis of the claim is that the 160 acres were part of a swamp land grant made to the State of California in 1850. The present claimant, J. E. O'Donnell, holds that his title comes to him from the State through the Safford-Guthrie Investment Company, to whom the State sold the land. This company and the State of California will appear as intervenors for Mr. O'Donnell in the hearing.

Mare Island was originally part of the public domain. The claim which is to be settled was asserted 10 years ago, but was not settled by the previous Administration.

**Adherents in Boston**  
A discussion of the first year of the Cleveland experiment followed the address by Mr. Millard. Mayor Fenner, secretary, Citizens' League of Cleveland, said there are no "rumors of modification at present" and that the plan "has accomplished all that its advocates expected." The people, he said, are satisfied with proportional representation. Mr. Fenner did not profess himself to be wholly satisfied with the membership of the City Council, which he declared is "mediocre," but he added that it is better than Cleveland has had for the last 25 years.

Mr. Townes said that "P. R." is the "easiest system to vote, yet devised." Dr. Hutton predicted that before long it will have a force of adherents in Boston who will have to be reckoned with.

Harold Henderson, of the Milwaukee Citizens' Bureau, said that the newly-elected Socialist Mayor in that city will support the "P. R." plan. With the Socialist Party behind it, its adoption is likely to come in the immediate future. Minneapolis was also mentioned as a city where the plan is receiving attention that will probably bring action shortly.

In Boston, according to Mr. McCaffrey, the Metropolitan Proportional Representation Committee has been endorsed by the Good Government Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters and various other important civic organizations. A vigorous campaign is planned for this year in which the plan will be brought before the state Legislature.

**Boston Charter Discussed**  
Attacks on the defense of the present Boston Charter were prominent at the last session of the National Municipal League, earlier in the day. The charter, when inaugurated, "was an absolutely new and fearless, radical measure of reform," said Nathan Mathews Jr., formerly Mayor of Boston. He praised the aid given by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in passing the charter.

Mr. Mathews described in detail the work of the charter, declaring that the Finance Commission which it provides has been the "salvation of city government." He added that the debt of the City of Boston has decreased \$10,000,000, or 17 per cent, in the last 15 years. There is no other city in the world that can make a showing like that. Boston, furthermore, compared with other cities of the United States, appears to be the lowest in the matter of the increase of the tax rate. It also has the lowest tax rate, with one exception, of any city in the State.

Richard S. Childs of New York discussed the Boston Charter, and concluded with the prediction that Boston will sooner or later adopt the city manager form of government, just as Cleveland and Cincinnati have done in Ohio.

**MARE ISLAND CLAIM  
TO BE ADJUDICATED  
BY INTERIOR CHIEF**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A long-standing dispute over title to a valuable strip of land in Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco Bay between the State of California and the Federal Government will be ad-

judicated by the Secretary of the Interior, who has announced that an oral hearing on the claim will be held on Dec. 8 at the Interior Department. The disputed area amounts to 160 acres within the Mare Island navy reservation.

The basis of the claim is that the 160 acres were part of a swamp land grant made to the State of California in 1850. The present claimant, J. E. O'Donnell, holds that his title comes to him from the State through the Safford-Guthrie Investment Company, to whom the State sold the land. This company and the State of California will appear as intervenors for Mr. O'Donnell in the hearing.

Mare Island was originally part of the public domain. The claim which is to be settled was asserted 10 years ago, but was not settled by the previous Administration.

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## The Woods We Use

This is the last of a series of three articles. The first appeared on Oct. 30, the second on Nov. 5.

By CHARLES J. LISLE  
PART III

OUT of 351 forest fires reported to the state forester of Oregon during the first six months of 1924, as being within his jurisdiction of private and state forests, 74 were classified as incendiary, 62 were charged to smokers and 29 were from careless camp fires. The national forest record for Washington and Oregon for the same period showed 854 fires, 132 caused by smokers and 101 by campers. These

dividual specimens grew, than upon their relative place in the tree trunk. The density of the specimens determines their strength values; a dense sapwood is superior to diffuse heartwood of the same species, and vice versa. All heartwood was sapwood, only a few years ago; it has all the constituent elements that ever made it strong. Actually billions of feet of valuable heartwood has been wasted under the delusion that the heartwood is necessarily inferior.

The mistake comes through the observation that a young, rapidly growing, vigorous sapling, composed mostly of whitewood, is stronger than an older tree of the same variety that, having been stunted in its growth, has grown very precariously, is stunted and contains very little sapwood.

**Handles of Many Kinds**  
Handles, under 100 different classifications, require 280,000,000 feet of lumber a year; 15,000 carloads, forming a train 120 miles long. Hickory furnishes 46 per cent and ash 23 per cent of this total. Handle-making as it is usually carried on is terribly wasteful; it has been estimated that many of the better handled hickory handles waste fully 90 per cent of the wood. It was partly because of this wastefulness that the Forest Products Laboratory took up its experimentation; the tests indicate that a vast saving could be made by using both heartwood and sapwood, with only negligible detriment to the service.

Handle-making calls for a wide differentiation of wood qualities. Ash is generally used for long, comparatively slender handles—rakes, hoes, forks, shovels, hickory is used for axes, sledges, and the like; applewood is much used for chisels, mallets, planes, and would be used much more if it were procurable, as it takes a fine finish and is non-splitting. Broom handles are made of maple, birch and beech; and a high quality of light and non-warping

same variety that, having been stunted in its growth, has grown very precariously, is stunted and contains very little sapwood. A colony of Polanders out in the Washington Olympic coast, 20 years ago, thought that their unbroken forest would be worth more for smoke than for trees. They set out a designed fire. "The Polanders Burn," that cleared off 120 square miles of timber. The stumpage to-day would be worth anywhere from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000 where the land is still of negligible cultural value. The lumber would have made twenty times its log value in wages before it could be built into permanent buildings. Lumber of all kinds increases enormously in value between the raw material and the finished product; it is mostly labor. Spruce that may sell as low as \$1 a 1000 feet in the forest log may run up to \$250 a 1000 feet in perfect airplane spars.

Laboratory tests generally disprove the old belief that the white or sap wood is stronger than the heartwood of the hickory most used for handles and similar hard service. Wood strengths depend more upon the condition of the wood, and upon the conditions under which the in-

handles is now being made in vast quantities of Oregon fir. One little Oregon mill received an order for 5,000,000 fir handles; many of them to go to Scotland and Capetown.

Boxwood is the standard for accurate measures. Some of it is home-grown; but much of it and the best comes from Smyrna. For all practical purposes well-seasoned boxwood has no longitudinal shrinkage or expansion as affected by atmospheric conditions; less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, or one-thousandth of its length.

Only a few American woods are used for dyeing. The butternut or white walnut was a standard pioneer dye half a century ago and more; it was the standard for the Confederate uniforms during the Civil War. Possibly more statesmen of the Lincoln and Ben Franklin type have worn garments dyed in walnut juice than in any other single dye.

The esage orange of the south and southwest has a beautiful orange colored wood; it is classed as a "dyewood," though it is not much used for dyeing. The steam-saturated sawdust of the black walnut is much used for dyeing or blending the color of the walnut sapwood which may range all the way from chestnut to white in the natural state. It does not produce a genuinely "black" walnut, but the resultant is a beautiful, silky, chestnut-brown wood that is even more attractive than the black heartwood.

**Cedar for Pencils**  
Spanish cedar, a native of the West Indies and not of the United States, is used for almost all the lead pencils manufactured. It is light, uniform in texture, and it "whittles" almost like putty or other soft, amorphous substances. A few years ago an effort was made to use the Oregon juniper for pencil blanks, and two considerable factories were established. But growing in the dry foothills at a high elevation, and of solitary habit that encourages the development of many limbs, it is very knotty even though the clear wood is desirable; the industry soon subsided. The rolled-paper pencil covering substitute has never quite pleased the market; so long as there is a cedar tree left the pencil will be of wood and not of paper.

A curiously specialized wood use is that of the Port Orford cedar of Oregon, for the thin, water-like separators in electrical storage batteries. The wood, found nowhere else in the world, is the best material yet found for this purpose, which promises to annihilate the Port Orford cedar if the battery business continues to grow as it has grown for the last decade.

Approximately 2,000,000 carloads of lumber of all kinds is used in the United States in a single year; besides all the wood used for fuel, for fencing that is not saved, for pilings, and for all the other uses that do not take it to the sawmill. The national timber area has shrunk 300,000,000 acres since the white man came to the western continent. The proportion of timberland and agricultural land that are generally held necessary—at least 25 per cent forest—has shrunk to only 19 per cent for the United States and much of this is already cut over.

Germany has 26 per cent of her territory forested, and is gaining rather than losing in forest area; the United States is cutting down and burning her forests four times as fast as they can grow!

## PLAN TO ENCOURAGE GOOD FILMS IS RECOMMENDED FOR W. C. T. U.

New Department in National Organization Designed to Obtain Better Motion Pictures Favored—Dry Victorians Hailed at Chicago Session

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Formation of a new department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union devoted to the encouragement of good motion pictures was recommended yesterday afternoon by the executive committee in session here prior to the opening of the union's fiftieth convention tomorrow.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armour of Eastman, Ga., superintendent of the evangelistic department of the National W. C. T. U., commenting on this step in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, predicted a great improvement in films, "if the producers catch our vision." She added, "The screen is as truly an instrument for good as the printing press. It can be utilized for grand purposes. To the argument that really fine pictures don't pay, we point to the packed houses of 'The Ten Commandments' and other good films like 'Joan of Arc.' Not censorship, but the explosive power of a new affection is what we have in mind."

**Dry Victorians Explained**  
Mrs. Armour has just made a tour of the United States, speaking at 18 state jubilee meetings, and she declared she had never seen enthusiasm for temperance at such high tide. "But we're not just twiddling our thumbs," she hastened to add. "We have used the jubilee to marshal battalions to the ballot box. That's why so many dry candidates were elected. I spoke before great audiences in the west, all enthusiastic for law enforcement. We start on the second 50-year period much stronger than we began the first."

An outline of the difficulties confronting early crusaders 50 years ago was furnished by Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, one of the pioneer women who led crusading bands into the saloons of Pennsylvania before the W. C. T. U. was organized, and who is here for the jubilee.

**Temperance Crusades**  
Mrs. Blair resided in Williamsport, Pa., where one of the earliest crusades bands was formed. Newspapers carrying unfavorable accounts of crusades brought the need for reform to her attention, she said, adding:

"I asked my husband if he thought I should sign my name as one willing to help and he replied that it couldn't do any harm, and it might do some good. I signed but when I was called upon to lead a singing band it came as a surprise. Before that I had never spoken in public, not even in prayer meeting. Because I could sing, they asked me to lead the band for we always sang hymns as we marched. I remember very well marching into a saloon for the first time. Then they asked me to speak! I did not know before what I was going to say. But I believe good was done."

That work went on for five months. In 1874 we were obliged to go to the Legislature to lobby against the repeal of a local option law. In the shadow of the Capitol, we carried on crusades, singing and praying. We saved the local option bill. Now when we look on the results, it seems just wonderful.

Mrs. Blair is noted for her chalk talks on temperance, much of her work being with children. She declares the educational work with children still to be the most important.

## NAVAL HEAD REPLIES IN SHIP-SINKING CASE

Meanwhile Plans to Sell the Washington Proceed

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Preparation of the Government's answer to the suit filed by W. B. Shearer to enjoin the Navy Department from sinking the uncompleted battleship Washington in accordance with the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty, and the ordering of five tugboats to proceed to Philadelphia, Nov. 15 to tow the Washington to a point outside the Virginia Capes are the latest developments in the legal battle between the Government and Mr. Shearer.

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in his brief answering the order obtained by Mr. Shearer to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to prevent the destruction of the battleship on Nov. 15, made the following points:

The Washington is 75.9 per cent completed, and not 85 per cent, as was alleged, and the value of the ship as it stands is \$15,240,000 and not \$30,000,000.

The ship must be scrapped or sunk in accordance with the treaty. The tests which have been prepared and which are expected to send her to the bottom are "important in the development of the navy." If the ship is not sunk in the course of these experiments, it must be scrapped. Not more than \$250,000 could be obtained from scrapping.

The Navy Department has no knowledge that Congress is considering converting the Washington into an airplane carrier. The Saratoga and the Lexington are being converted under the supervision of the department.

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## Architecture—News of Music—Theaters—Art

## The School Buildings of the London County Council

Other articles on this subject appeared in the Monitor on Sept. 15 and Oct. 20. By G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Chief Architect to the London County Council.

EXPERIENCE has shown that ideas in regard to secondary schools are not so liable to drastic change as in the case of elementary schools. It is for this reason that the new elementary schools on the outlying housing estates of the London County Council have been so designed that the portions more likely to be affected by new ideas, namely, the class-rooms, have been constructed in semi-permanent materials, so that they can at any future date be readily altered in size, or even demolished, if necessary, at a minimum of cost.

Though it is true that in the case of secondary schools these have not shown as much variation as in the case of elementary schools, yet here also there has been a change of view regarding the necessity for a large central hall in addition to the class-rooms. Important improvements have also taken place in regard to lighting and the provision of natural science rooms. The County Secondary School, Southfields, Wandsworth, embodies all these improvements. The site is about seven acres in extent with a sharp fall to the east, and apart from the ground covered by the school building and its immediate surroundings, is terraced and leveled to provide playing fields.

The school building is set back from the road and is on the highest portion of the site. It is planned according to the old tradition of English scholastic foundations round the sides of a quadrangle, that to the front, however, being left open above the entrance to the playing fields.

The principal entrance is from the quadrangle, and with the administrative and staff rooms on either side, admits directly to the assembly and dining hall, the dominating apartment of the building and the focusing point of all school life, scholastic and social.

The south wing is occupied on the ground and first floors with class-rooms and the north wing with the gymnasium and art room and the science laboratories. The kitchen quarters are adjacent to the hall on the north side and over them a library and a lecture room are provided. Advantage has been taken of the sloping site to obtain the extra height required for the gymnasium and to provide accommodation for the heating chamber, manual training workshop and the cloakroom, these being entered from the student entrances at the eastern end of the school. The lavatories and offices are adjacent and are marked to form an entrance screen to the quadrangle.

The building will be of simple brick structure in the traditional English style, the structure throughout being of fire-resisting materials. The accommodation provided is for 650 boys.

In calculating the sizes of class-rooms in secondary schools, from 16 to 18 square feet of floor space is allotted to each pupil.

**Agricultural Merit**  
In designing these schools particular attention has been directed to the necessity of providing buildings of architectural merit. We are beginning to realize the educational value of buildings that form so important a part of the environment of the young of us. They are indeed a part of our lives that we rarely, consciously, think about, but which nevertheless influence us in the right or wrong direction considerably.

Who does not realize, for example, the depressing effect of the dull and dreary buildings, houses, factories, warehouses, and so on, to be found in the slum areas and purely commercial quarters of the greater towns; who does not, on the other hand, realize the beauty and charm of so many English villages, with simple cottages and fine old churches. In the same way as we must realize also the fascination of the greater and more imposing buildings—particularly the older ones—found in some quarters at least, of many of our great towns?

If we think what history has to teach us, we remember that all the great civilizations of past ages (Egypt, Greece and Rome, for example) expressed in splendid buildings, sculpture, and color decoration, and not a little of the culture we associate with the best periods in the history of great races is due to the refining, elevating influence upon

succeeding generations of the magnificent works of art and architecture, with which they were surrounded.

Art museums treasure fragments of buildings and sculpture brought from Athens and Rome which we use now to impress upon one another what beauty consists of, and we find similar fragments of the highest aesthetic value, from scores of other cities of antiquity that show how the greatness of nations has, to a very large extent, been expressed in refined, noble and often magnificent architecture, even though we have no very adequate conception at the present time of what many of them looked like in the heyday of their prosperity.

In England, too, we think of the effect produced on our thoughts, particularly when young, by the magnificent series of abbeys and cathedrals, stately houses, fine bridges, collegiate buildings—such as we associate particularly with Oxford and Cambridge—that strike us with almost awe and reverence. "We feel the same effects from association with fine pictures and sculpture, even with splendid old furniture, beautifully woven textile fabrics, and other examples of fine handicraft of all kinds, and whether old or new.

It is for such general reasons that good architecture is especially necessary in the schools. We have to cultivate in the child the love of the beautiful, because it is possible in this way to provide him with an antidote to so much that is mean and squalid in the surroundings in which so many are forced to spend a great part of their lives.

The school building affords a great opportunity to assist in the training of the child's mind along these lines. This does not mean that we must have costly buildings. Beautiful

things are not necessarily costly. The simplest things—from buildings to wall coverings and tablecloths—are very often the best, and schools furnished with the essential things well done are far better in their effect than the complications of the many, and to a very large extent, unnecessary things badly done.

## Music News and Reviews

## Chicago Opera Gives "Pêcheurs de Perles"

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Of the dramatic compositions which made up the first week of the Chicago Civic Opera Company's season, one, at least, was new both to the repertory and to the town. Mr. Polacco, who directed this first Chicago performance last Saturday (Nov. 8), had been the conductor of Bizet's opera in New York, and it is probable that his knowledge of the melodic efficacy of the composition led him to the conviction that "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" would meet with the approval of everyone who loves a tune.

Only one blench can be discerned in such a conviction—an unfamiliar opera by Bizet will be judged inexorably by the standards set by "Carmen," and the earlier opera fell lamentably below the latter. There is indeed plenty of tune in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," but it is frankly the sort of tune which was the property of Bellini and Donizetti. If there are moments of charm in the opera, the principal impression left, after listening to it, is that Bizet matured astonishingly in the period which elapsed between 1863, the year in which he produced "Les Pêcheurs," and 1875, the year in which "Carmen" first was given to the stage.

Mr. Polacco and his conductors offered an excellent interpretation of Bizet's work. The conductor clearly had taken infinite pains to insure a finished performance and all that could be brought forth from the score he presented with beauty of tone and poetic feeling.

Mr. Polacco was enthusiastically aided by the singers in the cast. Graciela Pareto, the Lella, set forth the best vocalization that has been heard from her, and not least commendable in it was the fervidity that not often has been a constituent of

her art. Charles Hackett was a picturesque figure as Nadir, and he sang with apparent conviction that the music was worth all the trouble he took with it. Zurga, a puppet rather than a person, was acted with real ability by Mr. Rimini, whose singing would have been more acceptable if his tone had been more steady. The small part of Nourah, a Chinese high priestess, was well done by Edouard Cotterell.

"La Tosca" (Nov. 6) brought forward a new Scarpia. Mariano Stabile disclosed an attractive and sonorous voice in the part, and a conception of his histrionism which would have been more effective if it had been less lush. The Tosca of Claudio Muzio was a delight to the eye and to the ear.

Roberto Moranzoni made his first appearance as conductor with the company, and showed that his skill and authority are such as to make him a valuable conductor to Mr. Polacco.

A special performance of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was given Nov. 7, with Mme. Homer as Fides, Olga Forral—a newcomer—as Bertha, and with Charles Marshall as John of Leyden. Miss Forral made an excellent impression with a voice large



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and richly colored. Mr. Marshall had been seen and heard to better advantage in some other rôles, for his reading of the Prophet lacked understanding and conviction. The cathedral scene was glorified by a superb setting made by Julian F. Dove.

The first concert of its season was given by the Apollo Club, Nov. 3. Half of "The Creation" was presented, with Brahms' German Requiem. Notable work was done in Haydn's composition, which was sung by the chorus with remarkable understanding of the effectiveness which lies in the observance of nature's laws. There was sumptuous breadth and sonority in "The Heavens Are Telling." Olive June Lucy, the soprano soloist, sang her music with engaging beauty of tone and with appreciation of the meaning of the text. Excellent, too, was the work of Herbert Gould, bass, and Fred Wise, tenor.

**Mme. Samaro's Recital**  
Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Mme. Olga Samaro, pianist, appeared in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, presenting Beethoven's sonata, op. 10, No. 2, Mendelssohn's sonata without words in E major, Brahms' rhapsody in E major, Chopin's sonata in B minor, op. 58, Rachmaninoff's prelude in G minor and a few short pieces more. She distinguished herself for clearness of exposition, elegance of style, delicacy of shading and finesse of sentiment, making a success

of the program. Her playing was well received by the audience.

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in the downright music of Beethoven and in the throbbing music of Chopin particularly. Mendelssohn, Brahms and Rachmaninoff offered problems in mood which the scarcely solved, perhaps because she is less alert to the thought of small constructions than of large. She was remarkably happy in bringing out the contrasts of the various movements of the Chopin sonata, showing a rare knack at divining the composer's humor as well as his melancholy.

The Oratorio Society of New York is rehearsing the "Hymn of Jesus" of Gustav Holst for performance in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 19, under the direction of Albert Stoessel. The old singing organization is getting in line with other musical bodies in the city and is making a venture in a modern school. If affairs go as they have with the rest of them, it will be all the better for the classics for trying its powers on something written in the technique of today. For preparing the Holst work, it should be all the more able to please its hearers when the time comes this winter for "The Messiah," and next spring for "The Resurrection." W. P. T.

"The Way of the World" will open Nov. 17 at the Cherry Lane Playhouse, New York.

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MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:10  
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN presents  
EDITH DAY  
in "Wildflower"  
Hope musical hit that ran 65 weeks in N.Y.

**Hindle Wakes**  
By STANLEY HOUGHTON and James M. Barry

**SELWYN PARK SQUARE** Beach 0193  
MR. LEO SHUBERT PRESENTS  
WILLIAM  
HODGE  
In the great laugh "FORAL OF US"  
and last play  
Presented on Wed. and Sat. 8:15  
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—Frederick Douglass, Tribune  
Molnar's Comedy of Royal Love, with  
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WEEK OF NOV. 16—Grand Opera House, Cincinnati. Nov. 24, 25, 26, Auditorium, Toledo. Nov. 27, 28, 29, Powers Theatre, Grand Rapids. Nov. 30, 1st Dec., New Detroit Opera House, Detroit.

**It Now Costs No More to Go TO THE Fenway Theatre**  
AND MY WHAT A DIFFERENCE! NOW PLAYING  
ZANE "THE BORDER GREYS" "LEGION"  
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE AND BIG ADVENTURE PROGRAM

**TO OUR READERS**  
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**THE IRON HORSE**  
The Romantic Picture of the "Iron Horse" and its "Horse"  
LYRIC THEATRE, NEW YORK  
WOODS THEATRE, CHICAGO  
TWICE DAILY 2:30 AND 8:30

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**Dartmouth College Players**  
HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 11 (Special).—The Players, undergraduate dramatic organization of Dartmouth College, has opened a competition for one-act plays, which ends Feb. 1, 1925. The play may be written on any subject, must be of one act only, and should not take more than 40 minutes to present. The play chosen will be produced by the Players in the spring, and the author paid \$25.

The Dartmouth Players is one of the most active of nonathletic organizations in the college. This year they have produced four one-act plays: "The Game of Chess," by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman; "Ruby Red," a romantic comedy; "Back of the Yards," also by Goodman; "Noah and Jonah and Cap'n John Smith," adapted from the poem by Don Marquis. At Winter Carnival in February, and at the Junior Prom in May, this organization presents a musical comedy, the book and music of which are written by students. The costumes designed by them, and scenery executed in the Players' workshop. All dramatic work is under the direction of Lawrence Paquin.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**BOSTON**  
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
TWO WEEKS BEGINNING NOV. 11  
WALTER HAMPDEN  
in "CYRANO DE BERGERAC"  
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVED NOW

**WILBUR**  
EVENINGS AT 8:15  
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 2:10  
ANOTHER L. LAWRENCE WEBER HIT  
JULIA SANDERSON  
The Musical MOONLIGHT with Frank Conant

**PLYMOUTH**  
EVENINGS AT 8:15  
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY AT 2:10  
New Looked for 3 Laughs a Day. He Would Find 1000 and 2 Laughs in

**The Potters**  
"The Comedy Hit of the Century"

**SHUBERT**  
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**AMUSEMENTS**  
**CHICAGO**  
ADELPHI THEATRE, WED. & SAT. 2:30  
"AN UPROAR OF LAUGHS"—NEWS  
BEGGAR ON THE MOON  
with ROLAND YOUNG  
PRINCESS THEATRE, Chicago  
The Dramatic Theatre Inc. Present  
"THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH"  
With Norma Trevor, Mrs. T. W. White, and Katherine Gray. A COMEDY BY LEWIS BEACH

**LA SALLE THEATRE, MATINEES**  
"On Every Tongue"

**APPLESAUCE**  
A Comedy of American Life with ALLAN DINEHART & CLAIRBORNE FOSTER

**COHAN'S GRAND MATINEES**  
WED. SAT.

**7th HEAVEN**  
With HELEN MENKEN  
SHUBERT GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

**THE POTTERS**  
WITH DONALD MEEK AND ORIGINAL CAST DIRECTED FROM SEASON'S RUN IN N.Y.

**BLACKSTONE, Mats. Wed & Sat**  
A. L. Erlanger and Harry J. Powers, Mgrs.  
"The Season and the Seasons to Come Will Bring Us Nothing Better Than"

**"THE SWAN"**  
—Frederick Douglass, Tribune  
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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## With Honor at Stake

PART II

By ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

THERE was a stillness about the

T. Taggart, the big guard, rose

up. "Dick, you're right! I'm

with you!" Others broke in

with quick agreement. Then

Bert spoke. "What's the matter?"

"Do what he says, and I don't play!"

A sudden silence fell. He did

not play, the chance of winning was

small. And he was the captain.

"You aren't any use out there

now," Bert said quietly.

"Right!" Bert said, as he rose

and faced Regert. "Stay off the

field. We'll win without you. Dick,

I nominate you for captain."

Hardly had the cheer died when

the goal sounded through the build-

ing, and the team streamed out.

Gay and glad and welcoming, the

old cheer of Burton greeted them.

"Dick's heart pounded. Now with

clean honor they would go to work

for the school."

They received the ball. Dick

kicked it on the first down far

into Heddon territory. The Heddon

back was stopped in his tracks. One

two, three downs went by with no

gain for Heddon. Burton was play-

ing its old game, but without the

elusive tricks that no true team

ever needs. Then Heddon kicked

short.

Staples lifted his grimy face.

"Here's where we go, fellows," he

shouted.

The Maroon Line

It came like a rallying cry. In

front of him Dick saw the Maroon

line heave and churn, breaking paths

through which his lighter backs

started for long gains and through

which he swept his heavier form for

shorter but needed yards.

Again he sensed the tumult and

swaying color of the Burton stands.

Something had come over the team.

Heavier and nearer came the Heddon

posts, and finally Dick swept over

for the touchdown, and Elaine kicked

the goal.

Back and forth the battle tide

turned; then once more, as if forged

into one powerful unit, Dick went

with his team up the field, over the

white lines, and Taggart, swinging

out from the line, took the ball, and

behind Dick lunged over for the

touchdown that tied the score, with

another goal kicked.

Back to play the ball went. Hed-

don stemmed the tide for a while,

then once more Dick's team began

the march that would mean victory

and a clean one. But the yards

grew shorter, the gains smaller; and

it suddenly dawned upon Dick that

his team was losing its freshness,

while Heddon was recovering.

Yet, up, up the field they went,

barely making time and time again

the needed yards for first down;

and then on Heddon's 10-yard line,

with the goal line so near, he failed

to gain. His two comrades beside

him failed, though little Starr wig-

gled his way to within six yards of

the precious white line.

"Oh, if Bert would only play!"

Dick thought—and suddenly a plan

flashed through him. He would call

Regert into the game. He could

make the touchdown; fresh and

strong, and skilled in his line-buck-

ling—he was the one. Would he

play fair? It was his chance.

Regert's Chance

The new coach had told them that

their captain could change the men

since he did not know them well.

Dick called time and then shouted

Regert's name. He saw Bert rise,

toss off his blanket, reach for his

helmet and come racing on to the

field.

Dick turned to his team. They

were staring at him, and he knew

what they thought. He started off

the field. He knew that his quarter-

back understood. Bert was to run

from a special scoring formation

from which he, himself, often ran

and in which he alternated with

Bert.

As Bert passed him, Dick saw a

strange look in the other's eyes, but

he could not guess its meaning.

Dick sank by the bench, drew his

blanket about him and looked across

the field. Bert could win or let the

game remain a tie—and the cham-

pionship as good as lost.

Something in the attitude of the

team as it crouched, something in

the low set of Bert's back from his

position at the back of the formation

sent a thrill through Dick. Then

came the signal. Dick saw the play-

ers in the formation start, curve,

and head full into the left side of

the Heddon line. There it seemed

to set, then the Heddon line broke

before the sharply swinging forma-

tion, and Bert's low, darting body

driven with all the force of his

short, muscular legs disappeared

and emerged on the other side, sink-

ing to the ground over the line with

the winning touchdown.

Dick drew a long breath. His

move had been a right one. Bert

had made that last rush as Dick had

never seen him before.

Afterward, as Dick sat in the cor-

ner of the "gym," dressing after

his shower, Regert came up. His

face was pale as he held out his

hand.

"Old chap, I saw on that bench

what a fool I had been, letting my

anger get the better of me. I'm

sorry for what I have said; I really

didn't believe half of it. But you

taught me, and I'll thank you

as long as I live for calling me

into the game. I guess—I guess

I saved my self-respect."

Dick took the offered hand and

wring it hard, and some of the

other players down the locker room,

seeing them, gathered the meaning

of the handshake and burst into a

gay, ringing cheer.

A New Game—the

Alphabet Parade

NO PARADE this day, that's

sure! Ernest said. Ernest, as he

was called, the powerful, red-

headed, broad-shouldered, boy,

seized a pencil from the desk,

while Ernest was bringing the poker

from the fireplace, and Betty was

picking up a paper.

Then came Betty's turn to win

again, for Q seemed hopeless, and

she turned a history book to a pic-

ture of Queen Elizabeth, while Er-

nest was hunting for a quarter (no-

body had one), and Seely was

quitting upstairs for a quilt from

one of the twin beds.

Ernest borrowed a ring from

Mother for R while Betty was try-



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## The Swallows' Good-By Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swallows that fly

High in the sky,

What is the song you are singing?

Our song today

Is both sad and gay

For we must be southward winging.

When it is May,

Happy and gay,

When the blue harebells are ringing,

Over the sea,

Fast he can be,

Home from the south we'll come

winging.

High on the hill,

Doris and Will

And baby Margaret singing

Happily then

Will greet us again

Back from far-lands-a-winging."

J. and M. Vance.

An Autumn Riddle

Fields brown, leaves red and gold;

Corn in the shock, lambs safe in

making;

Midst vells of purple haze, youths

love-lanes seeking.

Note the color-blend of the blue;

Can you guess this riddle?

October, dear, 'tis you!

Maude Latchaw.

CHILD IMPROVEMENT BOOKS

(Patented)

A B C D E F G H I J K L

The Wonder Word Book

REAR-INSTRUCTION and a great deal

of pleasure in a single volume. The

book is written in a simple, direct

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## How Suzette's Uncles Helped Suzette Rake the Leaves

By RALPH BERGENGREN

Copyright, 1924, by The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Fanny Man came round the corner of the house, Betsy had been raking leaves in the back yard. She had been busy most of the morning, working with John the Gardener's long-handled rake, and had made several piles of leaves so that John the Gardener could come with his big wheelbarrow and wheelbarrow them away. Betsy had in her own little chair on the kitchen porch, wide awake and smiling happily, so that one might have thought it made her happy to see Betsy rake leaves. But Betsy Junior always smiled happily when she was awake, and kept on smiling happily when she was asleep, and she would have smiled just as happily, neither more nor less, if Betsy had spent the morning turning land springs.

If the truth were known, Betsy had been raking leaves as long as she wanted to. She had stopped raking and stood leaning on the rake and wondering what to do next.

"I've raked and raked and raked," said Betsy, speaking to herself. "And now I'd like to do something else."

"What a child! What a child!" said the Fanny Man, coming round the corner. "Always doing something useful!"

When other children are at play, she takes the leaves. Or moves the hay. Or sweeps the stairs. Or cleans the floor. Or washes the cat. Or feeds the dog. Or washes the dog. Or feeds the dog. Or washes the dog. Or feeds the dog.

"Stop it!" said Betsy. "You're teasing me."

"All right," said the Fanny Man. "What shall we do next?"

"You tell me a story," said Betsy.

"What about?" asked the Fanny Man.

"About the little girl who had so many uncles," said Betsy.

"Suzette Tinkerman," said the Fanny Man, sitting down on the steps of the kitchen porch. "Don't you ever want to hear a story about Suzette, her mother and her uncles?"

"No," said Betsy. "I like Suzette Tinkerman."

"Once upon a time," said the Fanny Man, "it was a fine autumn day, and Suzette Tinkerman's mother had taken her to the park. There she had a jolly, happy time for any little girl to play with when she is in the park. The Tinkerman family was a very happy one."

At first, there were no fences, and the horses would wander about, sometimes going quite a distance from the house. Late one afternoon Addie's father was on his pony riding across the park. He carried a field glass, which is a kind of telescope that magnifies and enables one to see clearly for quite a distance. He had stopped his pony and was busily engaged in looking through the field glass, trying to locate the horses, when suddenly he discovered he was surrounded by about half a dozen Indians, on their ponies. He was so taken by surprise that at first he didn't know what to do, but the Indians were gazing so curiously at him that he might use this field glass as a means of making friends.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A "Now" in Praise of November

POSSIBLY there may be some persons in this day and generation who have never read a "Now." There may be some who have never even heard of one. Yet there was a time, and that not very long ago, when this delectable form of composition was the essayist's stock in trade. When he could think of nothing else, he wrote a "Now," or else "dug up" one which he had laid away against a time of literary dearth. Nicholas Breton, that sturdy and omnidirectional ancestor of all industrious journalists, wrote some dozens of "Now's" far back in the tragical days of Elizabeth, setting a fashion which scores of later gentlemen of the pen were to follow. Dean Swift, a hundred years after, tamed his fierce quill to the composition of a "Now" which is quoted with approval in the ninth Spectator. And Leigh Hunt, a century and a half later, wrote everything, delighting especially, we may well believe, in a form of writing so sunny and whimsical, so flimsy and old-fashioned and so pleasingly whimsical as this. Hunt wrote two "Now's," widely separated in time, in one of which he had the able assistance of John Keats. After him we lose the trail, although there have doubtless been innumerable others from less distinguished journals, all of which will be duly collected and classified, no doubt, by some laborious researcher of the future, and printed in a portentous volume with exhaustive notes. But meanwhile, until these many "Now's" are brought up and down the last three centuries are formally introduced to the select society of scholarship, we may enjoy them. They were originally intended simply to be enjoyed.

But we are forgetting those who may never have read a "Now," and if there be any such who have read thus far they must be clamoring to know what sort of literary composition is denominated by such an apparently simple yet incomprehensible name. Not to keep these faithful and deserving persons any longer in suspense, let it be said at once that a "Now" is a blithe and irresponsible little go-as-you-please essayette which begins nowhere in particular and returns in an irregular way to its starting point, trying meanwhile to include within its compass as many references as possible to things going on simultaneously at the time. Its subject matter is mere whimsy, and it has the merits as well as the defects of a patchwork quilt. One gathers his material for a "Now" from the same sources as for an animal drift, its subject, supposing anything so slight and ephemeral to have one, is only to give the reader a swift sur-

vey of the riches contained in every moment, and its teaching is fairly summed up in the familiar dictum: The world is so full of a number of things.

Clearly this is a kind of writing not to be allowed to lapse into the limbo of forgotten things. It is only because it has been practiced for so long. In essay writing as in all other deeply human, important things, the only good customs are the old and tried. Politics, history, literature, fashions in neckwear and in education are subject to the unpredictable caprices of the moment, but in the writing of essays there has been no appreciable change since the time of the ancients. The form or subject matter, it is clear that almost all the good essays must have been written long ago, and that the essayist who sets out to look for something new in his subject is searching in a field already gleaned. Small wonder that he picks up mostly stones and stubble. But let him not repine that he can come too late in the world, for the can still set to work to write the old essays over again from his modern point of view, just as Montaigne and Addison, Lamb and Hazlitt did before him. Let him make it his business to bring the ancient forms and topics down to date.

There is no better place to begin this business than with the "Now," which obviously has the sanction of antiquity, yet may be brought down to the present moment. Every decade, year, and month provides sufficient materials. And if it be found, after we have a few hundred "Now's" to compare, that they are much like in substance, such a discovery will be valuable in itself. There should be something deeply instructive in the study of these records of many passing moments, for they would undoubtedly show us that the changes which seem so important are really superficial, that the more things seem to change the more they remain the same. Nicholas Breton's "Now" is very like Swift's, and this in turn is barely distinguishable from Hunt's, for the good reason that what really counted in the early seventeenth century was still of first importance one hundred years later, and also in the time of Hunt. Even in this twentieth century, which we like to think so different from any other, one who sets himself to compose a "Now" is actually new. He might force a superficial novelty by references to aeroplanes and radio-grams, but these things and all their kind are ephemeral as the dandelion. Together is something simpler than these, and only the simple enduring things should find place in a "Now."

An ounce of example is worth pounds of definition, and what we need is an example. It would be easy enough to quote one, but in the case of so facile a form, one which slips so smoothly off the pen, it is almost as easy to compose. Well then, to begin:

Now—perhaps this is as good a place as any to inquire what we really mean by "now." What is the essence of Nowness, and how does it differ from Then? The difference is slighter than might be supposed, as we learn by observing how swiftly and how inevitably the one turns into the other. The Then of the ancient is now, and this Now of ours, warm and near and familiar to us as it is, will be a cold and distant Then to our children; even we ourselves will some day be looking back upon it as strangers. It is only a passing moment, a messenger here, so miraculously poised upon the advancing crest of the last instant of time, that gives to the present moment the intimacy it has for us. Now is only a minute indifference to the past and the future, as good as a blank page of the ocean of Time. We may seriously question, indeed, whether it is so much as that, for no man has ever seen a present moment face to face. Now has always changed into Then before we turn to look. It has always passed by before we can say it is here. This present, of which we usually feel so sure, is really as elusive as quicksilver. When one tries to put his finger firmly upon it, to hold it still for a moment, it splits, darts away, hides in the past and the future. And this, we may suppose, is the real reason why men write "Now's"—to stuff the present so full of substance that it may seem to have a body of its own. Logic may be against them, but common sense is on their side. "Now's" are written not for logicians but for people of common sense, and sometimes they are written by such people. So then, at long last, let us begin again:

Now comes November. Not so good a month as October, to be sure, but then what month is? To ask that two months in twelve should be as good as October is expecting too much of a year.

Now the leaves are homeless wanderers upon the wind, or else they lie in whispering mounds along the hedges and the gray stone walls. Every foot that has fallen from the boughs has left us so much more of sky. Bare branches against the sun, bring back to us now an unsuspected and forgotten beauty. Shadows are strangely long at noonday, and at twilight they are full of mystery. The morning light grows keen and pale and the distances, blown clear at last of October's haze, take on the sharp metallic edges of winter. Our eyes that have been soothed and fattened for half a year by the moist, folded colors of spring and summer and autumn, are learning once again the sterner discipline of contour, are discovering the deeper and more robust beauty of form. Gray creeps upon and overpowers the blue and the gold and the green, preparing the way for white.

Now all the flowers of field, forest,

and garden have gone their quiet way to whatever lovely place it is that the flowers of forgotten summers find for themselves. The goldenrod is gray, asters are faded, and even the rinsed gentians, the last corner of them all and the best beloved, is only a memory. We are looking backward now upon the rose, and forward to the violet. Now comes the season of splendid made blooms that dwell indoors, ushered in by the stately chrysanthemum.

Now the birds have set forth once more upon their mysterious and memorable journeys, and we must think of them as singing the old songs that we know so well in a strange and foreign land. Now, the oriole that built its airy nest last May at the end of our awning dimly is flitting in Bolivia. The



Timber Schooner at Conway. From an Etching by Hugh Paton

## Up the Mekong

The long, slow way is the overture to the Angkor drama, the quiet preparation for overpowering scenes.

It Angkor Vat and its group were accessible to the tourist loiterer at Saigon, if one could take a rickshaw or a gharri from the quay, or the public gardens, and in a few minutes reach the ruins and hastily scramble over their bewildering terraces—one of the world's greatest wonders, might fail to thrill the souls of such hasty auditors.

With consummate art of progress the approach is prepared. After the heat and noise of the French city of Saigon, the deck of a river steamer is a refuge of cool repose. We awake to Mytso, the first stop, Mytso which seemed only a pterial of chattering Ananities, baskets of green coconuts, bananas, pineapples—all against a park-like background of tropic trees splashed with bougainvillea. From that, on one floats all through the fragrant day on a wide, wide river of yellow water, while gradually a mild nature changes the itinerant traveler into a tropic idler.

Such a river as it is, the Mekong, slow, wide, keeping itself muddy by constant licking of the clay of rice paddies, with no banks higher than the heads of the brawls children who play at its edge. But traced on the map, it runs right away free of the French Protectorate and finds its independent way through terrifying gorges in China, gorges which are crossed only by perilous wires on which the most hazardous of peoples hang during the crossing of the canyon from cliff to cliff. Further up, still this indomitable river has its source in impenetrable Tibet, whose melting snows provide its first floods.

This is not all of its tricks. It grows so low in the river season that one can wade across it to look to its plumb-line, while during the summer rains it rises to the point of inundation. The effect of this is to make it desirable to visit Angkor between November and January, the best time of the year to visit.

"Flat, flat, all is flat." It is just like the savannahs of Florida," announces Blake aloud to nobody, fretting the world with his priamities. The sky line is made of palms, nothing but palms. One thinks of the Bible, of the opera of "Aida," of "Enoch Arden," and one lies down to pleasant dreams at last.

All day and all the long journey, one evening, it is the river. Delicately monotony of scene. Every native hut is like every other native hut, a bamboo bird-cage set high on stilts.

And each native hut is a banana grove, a bunch of those poetic utilitarian, the coconut palms, and around the boles of these the naked brown babies play hide-and-seek with the passing boats. And between each house, are the wide stretches of the rice paddies. It is interesting to know that Khmer civilization followed the course of rice. Where it grew, there also grew the intellectual progress of the mysterious race which named and tamed.

And thus, gazing at the shore and gazing at fellow passengers the day passes, night comes, and tourists pack themselves away with cabin doors left open that they may see the stars of the tropic night—Helen Churchill Candace, in "Angkor the Magnificent."

## The Question

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
There was light in the eastern sky. And lifting of leaf and wing: A wind that rose with a sigh: When a bird, a trembling thing, Quietly began to sing.

It was gentle, and calm, and still. And shaken with hushing sleep: Yet it lured the mist from the hill, And the shadows that night-watch keep Fled from hollow and steep.

So much from the song of a bird: Morning, and joy of the sun: A song without reason or word: Just a shake, a thrum, a run: Poet, how is it done?

Richard Church.

## Polyphonic Prose

The boat draws away from the Riva. The great bronze horses mingle their outlines with the distant mountains. Dim, gold, subdued green-gold, flashing faintly to the faint, bright peaks above them. Granite and metal, earth over water. Down the canal, the beautiful horses, pride of Venice, of Constantinople, of Rome. Wars bite you with their little flames and pass away, but roses and oleanders strewn their petals before you going, and you move like a constellation in a space of crimson stars.

So the horses float along the canal, between barred and shuttered palaces, splendid against marble walls in the fire of the sun. Amy Lowell, in "The Bronze Horses."

## The Roarer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
"A roaring night!" the pine tree said  
As the tall oak bowed to him,  
And the moon behind the scudding clouds hid  
Grew shadow-like and dim.

"A roaring night!" the highway said  
To the leaves that scurried by,  
As he laid a log on the glowing coals  
And sat him down to dream.

"A roaring night!" the graybeard said  
To the firelight's ruddy gleam,  
As he laid a log on the glowing coals  
And sat him down to dream.

Maude De Versa Newton.

## "Sanctuary Like High Palaces"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE bunch of dahlias I was carrying had been gathered very early in the day. Riding along in the street car, I saw that a tiny spider was resting upon a petal of one of them, while deep down between two petals a ladybug was sheltered. A young man beside me was taking refuge in a book, and I peeped into his sanctuary long enough to see that it was a story of some people who had sought refuge from shipwreck upon a tropical island, and were apparently pleased with their fancied escape from the pressure of life. Then I realized that I too was seeking shelter—that I had been saying over and over again to myself a verse from the Bible which had appealed to me that morning as newly discovered, "Thy God hath commanded thy strength: strengthen, O God, that which thou has wrought for us."

The primitive concept of a place of shelter is faint and limited—a small place, something to creep into, where the shelter itself is more or less precarious, momentary, and prenable, surrounded by danger. As thought is enlightened, the concept of safety becomes properly magnified, while the concept of danger becomes minimized.

In our first efforts to reject a material sense of things and to seek the shelter of spiritual understanding, we are likely to take rather literally Jesus' instruction for prayer, "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

As our concept of Spirit becomes clearer, our concept of the sanctuary of prayer is enlarged. We see that since God, omnipresent divine Mind, is our sanctuary, prayer cannot be confined to material limits of time, place, and circumstance. We are then able to rest constantly and consciously in the allness of good. The Psalmist, describing the defection of the children of Israel and the subsequent spiritual renascence, said: "Then the Lord awakened . . . And he built his sanctuary like high palaces."

Jesus said to his disciples, "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you."

In our efforts to progress Spiritward, it sometimes seems that evil defies us at almost every step, and that the shelter of our spiritual understanding is constantly in jeopardy. Mrs. Eddy strengthens our defense for us in a helpful passage on pages 42 and 43 of "Unity of God." She says: "Truth, defiant of error or matter, is

the aristocracy of Shigatse and Lhasa; pilgrims galore, going in elks, camels, and pack animals, their prayer-wheels, telling their rosaries at a dizzy speed. . . . Small caravans of every sort, with yaks, mules, ponies, and donkeys, passed by; donkeys were particularly noticeable."

Nartang owes its fame to its printing-press. Here are printed most of the books which are to be found in every respectable monastery throughout the land. . . . There is a large literature, but almost all of it of a religious character, and a large part of it consists of translations of works originally written in India in Sanskrit. The originals of these works have been lost, and the students of ancient Indian literature, history, customs, and thought must turn to the Tibetan canon for purposes of research.

There are a large number of isolated and individual works, but most of the better known and more authoritative works are incorporated in two collections or canons called Kangyur and Tengyur. . . .

Most of these works were translated or composed between the ninth and the fourteenth centuries. A.D., the period of Tibet's greatest literary achievements. Modern literature is very scanty and inferior, and consists chiefly of pious tracts and biographies of various important lamas. . . .

As we passed down the village road, I scarcely noticed a mōndang, or prayer-wall, in the middle of the street and was about to pass to the right of it. . . . And the old man . . . shouted out to me that the prayer-wall existed and that I was passing it on the wrong side. This startled me into my right senses, and I quickly averted to the left, passing the sacred wall in orthodox fashion.

In Tibet respect to a person or thing is shown by always keeping it on one's right-hand side. In circumambulating any religious edifice, and this is considered an act of great merit, it is proper always to pass round from left to right, "clockwise." It is also the direction in which the prayer-wheel should be turned. Any deviation from this rule is considered an act of outrageous blasphemy.

These prayer-walls are very common in Tibet. They consist of a thick stone or sun-dried brick wall, of varying length, sometimes a few yards long, and sometimes stretching for a quarter of a mile or more. They are frequently placed in the middle of the high-road, so that travelers may acquire merit merely by passing them in the prescribed way. In some cases prayer-wheels are set in the sides, and in nearly all cases the sides are ornamented with sacred inscriptions, or with bas-relief sculptures representing various buddhas and bodhisattvas.

It is considered an act of great merit to erect such a prayer-wall, and they are frequently placed in the neighborhood of nearly every village. . . . William McGovern, in "To Lhasa in Gaiety."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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STOCKS STILL  
MAKING HIGHER  
PRICE RECORDSTrading Continues at a  
Tremendous Pace—  
Rail Bonds Up

Stock prices again surged upward today, as trading was resumed on a more moderate pace.

Yesterday's resumption of trading appeared to have spent itself except in a few scattered issues, including United States Steel and operations for the rise proceeded with renewed vigor in a variety of rail, oil and specialty shares, sending several issues to new high records for the year. United States Steel Iron Pipe, however, fell back 2 points.

Industrial shares continued to extend their early gains as railroad issues to a level of 1923, and were related to the background.

Advances were not as sensational as in previous sessions but the steady flow of buying orders reflected in the establishment of more than a dozen 1924 top prices on net gains of 10 to 24 points. More than 100 issues embraced such diversified issues as Mack Truck, American Sugar, U. S. Rubber common and first preferred, Central Leather common and preferred and Sears Roebuck. United States Steel rallied from the early loss at 100, Southern Pacific and New York Central were a trifle higher, but Union Pacific was heavy.

A number of shares recorded by U. S. Steel and American Smelting.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

With heavy liquidation of professional traders apparently having run its course, stock prices gathered additional strength during the morning, with impressive bull market conditions taking place in the industrial group.

American Can and United States Steel Iron Pipe established record highs for all time at 152 1/2 and 140 1/2, respectively, while United States Steel common was within a small fraction of the year's top. More than a score of industrial and specialty shares advanced 10 to 25 points before noon, including General Electric, Mack Truck, White Motors, Sears Roebuck, Du Pont, American Sugar, Marine preferred, and Central Leather preferred.

Several strong spots also developed among the rails, "Katy" preferred jumping 3 1/2 points to 64 1/2, a new top, Lackawanna climbing 3 1/2, and Atlantic Coast Line 2 1/2. Sales in the first hour and a half totaled approximately 768,000.

Call money again renewed at 2 per cent.

Selected stocks were whirled to new high prices and the market showed a spectacular movement in American Can and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe. American Can touched 152 1/2, a rise of 5 1/2, and United States Steel Iron Pipe was up 8 1/2 (147 1/2).

American Ice, Kinney, Colorado Fuel, Delaware, Hudson, Maxwell Motor, A. National, Central Leather preferred and Goodyear preferred made material advances. United States Steel Iron Pipe later reacted 5 points.

Railroad Bonds Strong  
An unabated flow of buying orders from semi-speculative rail bonds in today's dealings held prices at the highest level of the year, while recovery of U. S. Government obligations gave a more cheerful tone to trading generally.

"Katy" adjustment is continuing to load the list in record, eclipsed their previous high record, while International Great Northern adjustment, St. Paul convertible 4 1/2, Erie 4 1/2 and Iowa Central is scored substantial gains.

Moderate activity prevailed in the industrial group, gains embracing Virginia Carolina issues, General Electric 3 1/2, and Otis Southern adjustment 5 1/2.

Liquidation of Liberty bonds appeared to have subsided, and all issues, with the exception of the 3 1/2, displayed rallying tendencies.

MONEY MARKET  
Current quotations follow:  
Call money..... 2 1/2 %  
Renewal rates..... 3 1/2 %  
Outside com'l paper..... 4 1/2 %  
Year money..... 4 1/2 %  
Customers' com'l loans..... 4 1/2 %  
Individual com'l loans..... 4 1/2 %Last  
Bar silver in New York..... 34 1/2  
Bar silver in London..... 34 1/2  
Gold in New York..... 90 1/2  
Mexican dollars..... 16 1/2  
Canadian ex. dis. (%),..... 1 1/2 %Clearing House Figures  
Exchanges..... \$1,000,000,000  
New York..... \$1,000,000,000  
Boston..... \$1,000,000,000  
Philadelphia..... \$1,000,000,000  
Chicago..... \$1,000,000,000  
St. Louis..... \$1,000,000,000  
San Francisco..... \$1,000,000,000  
Portland..... \$1,000,000,000  
Seattle..... \$1,000,000,000  
San Diego..... \$1,000,000,000  
Los Angeles..... \$1,000,000,000  
San Jose..... \$1,000,000,000  
Sacramento..... \$1,000,000,000  
F. R. Bank credit..... \$1,000,000,000Acceptance Market  
Spot, Boston Delivery  
Under 10 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 30 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 60 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 90 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 120 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 150 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 180 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 210 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 240 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 270 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 300 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 330 days..... 2 1/2 %  
Under 360 days..... 2 1/2 %Federal Reserve Bank Rates  
The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:  
Boston..... 4 1/2 %  
New York..... 4 1/2 %  
Philadelphia..... 4 1/2 %  
Chicago..... 4 1/2 %  
St. Louis..... 4 1/2 %  
San Francisco..... 4 1/2 %  
Portland..... 4 1/2 %  
Seattle..... 4 1/2 %  
San Diego..... 4 1/2 %  
Los Angeles..... 4 1/2 %  
San Jose..... 4 1/2 %  
Sacramento..... 4 1/2 %  
F. R. Bank credit..... 4 1/2 %Foreign Exchange Rates  
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the previous rates:  
Sterling..... \$4.84 1/2  
French franc..... 20.48 1/2  
Belgian franc..... 40.33 1/2  
Dutch guilder..... 10.36 1/2  
Swiss franc..... 5.48 1/2  
Danish krone..... 4.66 1/2  
Norwegian krone..... 4.66 1/2  
Spanish peseta..... 16.66 1/2  
Portuguese escudo..... 200.00 1/2  
Argentine peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Uruguayan peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Brazilian cruzeiro..... 100.00 1/2  
Mexican peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Colombian peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Venezuelan bolivar..... 16.66 1/2  
Peruvian sol..... 16.66 1/2  
Chilean peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Ecuadorian sucre..... 16.66 1/2  
Bolivian sucre..... 16.66 1/2  
Paraguay guarani..... 16.66 1/2  
Uruguayan peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Brazilian cruzeiro..... 100.00 1/2  
Mexican peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Colombian peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Venezuelan bolivar..... 16.66 1/2  
Peruvian sol..... 16.66 1/2  
Chilean peso..... 16.66 1/2  
Ecuadorian sucre..... 16.66 1/2  
Bolivian sucre..... 16.66 1/2  
Paraguay guarani..... 16.66 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Index	Low	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	High	Low	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
300 Adams Ex. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
300 Adv. R. Co. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
300 Ala. Ry. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
2700 Allied Ch. ....	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
300 Am. Can. ....	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
100 Am. Ch. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
100 Am. Br. Ch. ....	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100 Am. A. C. P. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
100 Am. B. K. P. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
100 Am. C. P. ....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
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## TWO LEADERS ARE DEFEATED

F. S. Whitlock and C. M. Bull Jr. Lose in Second Round of Squash Play

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Two members of the first 10 of squash tennis underwent defeat yesterday in the third day of play in the annual fall scratch tournament of the National Tennis Association, when R. J. Haines overcame E. C. Fink, former S. Whitlock, and B. H. O'Connor eliminated C. M. Bull Jr. in the second round.

Captain of the Columbia University Club team, while only in Class B ranks last year, had displayed such remarkable winning ability since he started play last season that this victory over the Harvard Club captain created little surprise. Haines had been in the lead in steadiness over last season, while his stroke is as powerful as ever. The score was 15-7, 11-15, 15-7.

But the victory of O'Connor, who is still in Class B ranks, over Bull, No. 5 on the national ranking list, was a complete surprise. Bull, a former near graduate in the veteran class. The newcomer from Montclair was able to hold the Crescent star by his ability to keep the ball in play, and he had a chance to score on a drive that was too speedy for Bull to handle. O'Connor won by a score of 15-9, 15-12.

William Adams Jr., Class B champion in 1923, celebrated his return to the four-wall game for the first time since he headed the champion team of the Yale Club that year, by falling a victim to Morris Phinney of Harvard Club in straight games, owing to his lack of tourney practice. He showed good play, however, and will be an aid to the Yale team in their matches. Phinney's score was 15-9, 15-12.

All but one match in the second round was completed with Yale Club furnishing six of the 17 survivors. Montclair, Princeton and Harvard have three each while Haines for Columbia and R. J. Haines for Princeton complete the list.

UNIVERSITY STRAIGHT RACE SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Second Round.  
Dr. H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., defeated H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., 15-9, 15-12.  
W. D. Dingle, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Dingle, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-12.  
R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15-7, 11-15, 15-7.  
B. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-9, 15-12.  
C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated William Adams Jr., Yale Club, 15-9, 15-12.  
C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated William Adams Jr., Yale Club, 15-9, 15-12.  
C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated William Adams Jr., Yale Club, 15-9, 15-12.

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated William Adams Jr., Yale Club, 15-9, 15-12.

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## Several Promising Amateurs to Boston

Ross Has Most All of Hamilton Stars—Veteran Pros to Form Nucleus

Regardless of whether they make good in professional hockey or not, amateur hockey players accepting advance money from professional teams are now judged full-fledged professionals by the Ontario Hockey Association. In the past year the O. H. A. has had a class of players which permitted a man to try out with a professional team and then, failing to make good, he could still retain his amateur standing.

The abandoning of the elastic rule and substitution of the stringent law doubt has been inaugurated because of the severe inroad made into the amateur ranks this year by the two top professional teams, Montreal and Boston. In particular, the Boston team has drawn heavily on the O. H. A. for players, actually wrecking the amateur standing.

Ross Expects Cooper. Manager Arthur Ross of the Boston Hockey Club has practically made sure of Carson Cooper, Hamilton's most brilliant star, for his team. Ross, who is a former player, has been in the lead in steadiness over last season, while his stroke is as powerful as ever. The score was 15-7, 11-15, 15-7.

But the victory of O'Connor, who is still in Class B ranks, over Bull, No. 5 on the national ranking list, was a complete surprise. Bull, a former near graduate in the veteran class. The newcomer from Montclair was able to hold the Crescent star by his ability to keep the ball in play, and he had a chance to score on a drive that was too speedy for Bull to handle. O'Connor won by a score of 15-9, 15-12.

William Adams Jr., Class B champion in 1923, celebrated his return to the four-wall game for the first time since he headed the champion team of the Yale Club that year, by falling a victim to Morris Phinney of Harvard Club in straight games, owing to his lack of tourney practice. He showed good play, however, and will be an aid to the Yale team in their matches. Phinney's score was 15-9, 15-12.

All but one match in the second round was completed with Yale Club furnishing six of the 17 survivors. Montclair, Princeton and Harvard have three each while Haines for Columbia and R. J. Haines for Princeton complete the list.

UNIVERSITY STRAIGHT RACE SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Second Round.

Dr. H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., defeated H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., 15-9, 15-12.

W. D. Dingle, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Dingle, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-12.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15-7, 11-15, 15-7.

B. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-9, 15-12.

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## I. A. C. IS TO BID FOR MANY EVENTS

A. A. U. to Hold Annual Meeting at Atlantic City

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in Atlantic City next week, the Illinois Athletic Club intends to bid for almost everything on the program, according to Dean, chairman of the athletic committee. The club, who also is chairman of the national track and field committee.

Dean has instructions to bid for the next annual meeting of the association. He will try to get the indoor track and field championships. He will try to get the outdoor track and field titles, which he hopes to hold in the new Municipal Stadium in Grant Park here.

Another attempt to get the national indoor swimming championships, all in one go, will be made by Dean. The I. A. C. held this meet last year for the first time, and it was declared a big success. The events had previously been scattered around the country. This meet brought all the title defenders and contenders together, with expense paid.



## ITALY

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## Indian Affairs Inquiry Begun in Oklahoma

### House Committee to Investigate Alleged Injustices in Courts

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Nov. 12 (Special)—Formation of an opinion by the Indian Affairs Committee of the lower house of Congress, regarding possible removal of restrictions from all Indians in 1931, it is believed, may result from the inquiry into the alleged injustices in the courts of Oklahoma.

The immediate subject before the congressional body is an investigation of charges that Oklahoma county courts are handling Indian affairs of restricted Indians unjustly. However, there was a belief as the inquiry started that it might develop into a broader consideration of Federal Government policy toward its Indian wards, in view of their approach to a civilized state.

There are 100,000 members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Of these approximately 15,000 are restricted—not permitted to handle their financial affairs, which are transacted by guardians appointed by the county courts, under general supervision of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Homers P. Snyder of New York, chairman of the committee, is of the opinion that members of the Five Tribes will be ready in 1931 to accept all duties of citizenship and that the department should attempt to hand over their affairs at that time.

However, the Osage Nation presents another problem. The Osage land is held in common and their income, \$5,000 per annum for each of the 1200 members of the tribe on an average, is derived from the sale of oil leases and from oil production.

The Osage Nation will run out in 1931, according to the terms under which they are sold, but the oil will not be near exhaustion; in fact it is doubtful if all of the land will be leased. So it is believed the committee may recommend that the term of Osage restriction be extended.

### FIELD IS GROWING FOR WOMAN CLERIC

#### Methodists' Action Praised by the Rev. Mrs. Irvine

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—With the rising tide of sentiment now in favor of woman preachers, it is only a question of a little time until every denomination will open its doors to women ministers, declared the Rev. Stella B. Irvine of Riverside, Calif., in an interview at the closing session of the International Association of Women Preachers held yesterday.

The Rev. Mrs. Irvine, a Methodist preacher, is chairman of the membership committee of the association, and for 30 years has been superintendent of the Sunday school department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Irvine stressed the importance of the step taken when the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its last general conference, allowed women to become ordained. She said: "Before this decision, many denominations were deterred from recognizing women by the fact that a large group like the Methodists opposed it. Now that bar is down we can expect others to follow. The victory in the Methodist Episcopal Church was due largely to the efforts of the Association of Women Preachers and to Miss M. S. Southard, who brought the movement which brought women preachers together."

### NO SCHICK TEST CASH IN NEW YORK'S BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—No part of the funds appropriated in the New York City budget for 1925 is to be used for Schick test work, according to information emanating from the office of Mayor John F. Hylan. The advice is included in a communication under date of Nov. 10 from Edward W. Buckley, director of the budget, to H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York. It is as follows:

"In answer to yours of recent date in which you protest against the Health Department using any portion of the funds appropriated in the budget for 1925 for the Schick test, you are advised that none of this money is to be used for that purpose. The action striking Schick test work from the 1925 budget is, according to Mr. Anderson, the culmination of a protest over a period of years by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau against the use of public funds to promote a medical procedure which the bureau maintains is controversial."

### GENERAL ELECTRIC EXECUTIVE RESIGNS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—George B. Edmond has requested that he be relieved of his responsibilities as vice-president in charge of manufacturing in all plants of the General Electric Company. It was indicated at the company's office today.

Mr. Edmond came to Schenectady in 1914, and for 25 years was general manager of the great electrical plant there. In 1919 he was named vice-president in charge of all manufacturing in General Electric plants. Several years ago Mr. Edmond sold his Schenectady home and has passed much time since in California, where he already has a home.

## TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION TALKED

### Chairman Predicts Success for Proposed Project

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Gratifying promise of such concerted and co-operative action toward the contemplated Texas Centennial and World Exposition, "as will arouse Texans as they have not been stirred since the historic days of the Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto," is reported by Cato Sells, chairman of the centennial governing board. He added: "There is every prospect that a thoroughly Texasized Texas will bring about a celebration so great in magnitude and attractive in performance as to rival successfully the great exposition previously held in the United States. To this end, it is properly developed, the Texas Centennial and World Exposition should be national-wide, perhaps world-wide, in scope, and certainly it should encompass and interest every country of Pan-America, dramatically and substantially presenting not only the heroic grandeur of the past but the present and well-lighted future variety of our material resources, the almost unequalled accomplishments of the last 100 years, and the tremendous possibilities of the years to come."

## FRUIT GROWERS SEE TRADE LOSS

### Australian-Canadian Reciprocity Agreement Held Menace to Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Concern which is being manifested by California fruit growers over the recently announced Australian-Canadian reciprocity trade agreement, which would make the Canadian rates against Australia only about one-half of the general duties to which products from the United States continue subject, may be the occasion for the tariff law, it is stated by experts here.

This section, considered one of the most potent weapons yet devised against tariff discriminations by foreign countries, provides that retaliatory duties can be levied on separate commodities, so that the least harm possible would be done to American consumers.

The United States has no "favored nation" treaty with Canada, it is pointed out by Henry Chalmers, chief of the division of foreign tariffs of the Department of Commerce, and the products of the United States are "subject to payment of the highest or general duties of the Canadian tariff."

Keen Competition Looms  
The competition which is looming between California fruit growers, for whose dried fruit products Canada is a valuable market, and Australian fruit growers who export large quantities of dried raisins and currants is, tariff commission experts believe, of serious proportion.

In the year ended March 31, 1924, Canada imported from the United States \$25,690,194 tons of raisins and 508,880 tons of currants. From Australia it imported 29,502 tons of raisins and 212,840 tons of currants. Under the recently negotiated trade agreement, the Australian product is to be admitted into Canada free of duty. The general duty, which must be paid by American exporters is 3 cents a pound, an increase of one-third of a cent over the old rate.

### Australia to Push Trade

"Australia," states a commerce department report, "will make every effort to push this advantage." It is believed probable that the tariff commission will be called upon by western interests who see their Canadian and Australian markets menaced to declare that the new agreement is "discriminatory" in nature, and to such an extent that it renders recourse to the retaliatory tariff sections of the law advisable.

## CROP PROSPERITY SEEN IN EXHIBITS

### Canadian Northwest Products in Chicago Show

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Entries of live stock and grain from the Pacific northwest states and from the provinces of Canada in that district indicate unusually prosperous agricultural conditions, it was stated here yesterday by B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held Nov. 29 to Dec. 4 at the amphitheater in the Union Stock Yards of Chicago.

"Because of their good crops this year, the Canadian northwest provinces are unusually strong in grain entries," said Mr. Heide. "The Dominion Government is stimulating interest by offering bonuses for those who win prizes with grain exhibits. Entries of cattle from the same district are also heavier than ever. The herds already listed are headed by four shorthorns entered by the Prince of Wales from his ranch in Alberta."

Exhibitors of Aberdeen Angus cattle are again to have formidable rivalry from the Ontario and Battlerance of Yorks, Wash. said Mr. Heide. This ranch is a former winner in the breed, but did not show last year. It is bringing a strong string of young cattle.

TREASURY RATIFIED  
ROME, Nov. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies after a discussion yesterday, adopted a bill giving effect to the Anglo-French agreement of Sept. 12, 1919, regulating the interests of the two countries in Africa. Premier Mussolini spoke during the debate, expressing hope that the Tunisian question would be settled in a manner drawing closer the ties between the two nations.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Those who have failed to mark the growing desire of the responsible heads of great commercial and industrial enterprises in the United States to turn, in the settlement of honest misunderstandings which constantly arise in the conduct of their business, away from the tedious, expensive and often unsatisfactory processes of litigation, to the saner, safer and less expensive methods provided by arbitration societies, perhaps will be surprised to learn how general this tendency is. Recently in New York, upon the occasion of the presentation of appreciative resolutions to Mr. Will H. Hays, directing head of the motion picture industry in the United States, by the Arbitration Society of America, the interesting fact was disclosed that during the last year 30,000 industrial and commercial controversies arising in that one enterprise have been settled through arbitration. Of these, it appears, 5000 were actually tried and determined in tribunals of arbitration, the others being compromised or settled without the necessity of formal interference.

When it is recalled that it is but a little more than two years since the establishing of these arbitral associations was first undertaken, the progress made can better be understood. And it is not alone in the particular industry mentioned that gratifying results have been achieved. It is confidently estimated that by this system of voluntary arbitration the courts will eventually be relieved of 72 per cent of their cases, and that by the same process the litigants who cannot now afford to invoke the aid of the law courts will obtain a degree of justice heretofore denied them.

The success of this method in New York, where it was first tried in the United States, although it is by no means new in England, immediately indicates the advisability and wisdom of extending it to other states. This, indeed, is the purpose of the Arbitration Society of America, as recently clearly outlined:

To conduct an international campaign of education in promotion of the general cause of arbitration in all disputes and differences.

To organize and operate in New York City and in other cities of this country tribunals of arbitration for the speedy, inexpensive and just determination of all disputes and controversies.

To move for a uniform arbitration law in all the states of the Union, and for the insertion of an arbitration clause in all trade and industrial contracts.

And it is encouraging to realize that behind this movement is the powerful influence of the American Bar Association. The society is incorporated under a law passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, which provides that the organization's officials may not profit by the venture. This law bestows upon the tribunal the powers and status of an arbitrator, with authority to subpoena witnesses and render judgments. There is no appeal from its decisions, as from those of law courts, yet behind them stand the courts, ready to render its decrees and orders effective.

In acknowledging the testimonial presented to him upon the occasion of the Arbitration Society's visit, Mr. Hays expressed the opinion that already a significant step has been taken in extending, not only to commercial and industrial affairs, but to more important relationships between peoples and nations, the theory of arbitration. He said:

I believe that arbitration in commercial relationships will ultimately replace to a very large degree all other plans of settling disputes. I also believe that it will supersede in national and international relationships all other methods of settling misunderstandings, just as certainly as that now when two men in the street, moving in opposite directions, pass each other, each of them passes to the right. That is arbitration. They both have the right of way and they arbitrate when they pass to the right.

This is not an extravagant or visionary forecast. Just as men advanced out of the time when they instinctively settled, or attempted to settle, their disputes with their fists, so they are now passing out of the equally vain belief that they can settle them with guns and torpedo boats. The law courts have been but a stepping-stone marking the progress from physical combat to that time when men will listen to and heed the admonition, "Come now, and let us reason together."

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a suit brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the National Biscuit Company, is of great importance to all American merchants. This is because it holds that the granting by a manufacturer of special discounts on large purchases of goods by chain stores, which discounts were not allowed to co-operative associations of individual retailers, is not in violation of the anti-trust laws. In the test case just decided it was shown that the chain stores were given larger discounts on the purchase of a certain quantity of biscuits than were allowed to the purchasing agents of individual stores who bought the same quantity.

As this enabled the chain stores to sell at a lower price, or to make a larger profit, it was claimed that the manufacturer's policy constituted an "unfair practice," and unjust discrimination against the small stores. The Federal Trade Commission agreed with the individual stores, and insisted that the same discount should be allowed on the purchase of a given quantity of goods, regardless of the purchaser. From this decision the biscuit company appealed to the federal courts, which have finally held that the practice complained of is not one prohibited by law, and that the manufacturer, under present conditions, was justified in discriminating between two classes of buyers.

While the decision is doubtless sound, as based upon the law governing the case, the issues involved are so important in their relation to the problem of chain-store competition with the hundreds of thousands of individual stores

located in all sections of the United States, that it seems certain that a determined effort will be made to secure the enactment of legislation by the Congress that will put all classes of merchants on an equal footing.

That a manufacturer has a right to fix a schedule of discounts based upon the quantity of goods sold on one order is not questioned, nor is it denied that there may be advantages in filling large orders which are shipped to one central agency, which makes payment by a single check. What is contended by the individual stores is that their money is just as good as that of their close competitors, the chain stores, and that if they buy an equal quantity, they should not be discriminated against. Whether the situation is one that can be remedied by law without infringing on the manufacturer's right to make his own terms of sale, is a problem that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House will be called upon to consider when the Congress meets.

Friends and champions of the wild folk will rejoice to learn that the crow-killing contest which was inaugurated during the summer by a powder manufacturing company in Wilmington, Del., has been brought to a close. The list of casualties published in connection with the awarding of prizes to the most successful of the hunters places the number of birds and animals slain at about 80,000. This number, large as it is, seems small when the extent of the effort is considered, and friends of the birds and animals will be pleased that the campaign was no more successful.

One can scarcely read the official list of birds and animals which fell under the guns of these mighty hunters without feeling a great sense of regret that human nature still has so much in it which derives satisfaction from the slaughter of these defenseless creatures. Under the pretext of destroying birds and beasts which are injurious to the farmer, these thousands of birds and animals were slain. From the best information obtainable, it is very doubtful, however, whether the farmers, orchardists, and poultry raisers of the country will in the slightest degree profit from this onslaught; for there still exists a great difference of opinion whether the creatures included in this list, both birds and animals, may be justly classified as pests.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has not found evidence of their predatory habits to a degree that warrants their destruction. The best authority obtainable still holds that birds like crows, jays, most of the owls, and several of the hawks, because of the great number of injurious insects and rodents which they destroy, aid the farmer much more than they harm him. There is little evidence to show that the occasional incursions of hawks and owls upon the farmyard, or of crows upon the cornfield, supply a good reason for the wholesale killing undertaken in this contest. There is, however, good evidence that corn and wheat fields and orchards are protected by the birds from the army of insects which might work great havoc on the crops. Longfellow's "The Birds of Killingworth" is a good antidote to this attack upon our friends in feathers and fur.

It is hoped the agitation which has been raised against such an onslaught will prevent the repetition of a like enterprise. Those who have gone most deeply into the matter are sure that protection of the birds, and not their destruction, makes for the best interests of the inhabitants of any country. Moreover, singling out for destruction certain birds and animals and encouraging their slaughter open a wide gate for the slaying of many birds and animals against which no charge of misconduct can be made.

Whatever consolation the enemies of prohibition in the United States may be able to gain from the recent decision of Judge Soper, in the Federal Court at Baltimore, Md., in holding that the home manufacture of nonintoxicating beverages is not forbidden by law, the fact remains that the court again specifically sustains the settled decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which hold that Congress had and still has the power to establish, under the authority vested in it by the Eighteenth Amendment, whatever standard it may see fit in determining what are and what are not intoxicating beverages.

The case in which this decision was rendered was one brought against Representative Hill of Maryland, an admitted opponent, both in and out of Congress, of prohibition, at his own invitation, in which it was sought to obtain a statement of the law. No doubt the opinion rendered by Judge Soper will serve to clarify a section of that act regarding which there has been some misunderstanding, but it serves chiefly, if indeed there was need of such elucidation, to again define and make clear the powers of Congress in the premises. One paragraph of the decision will serve to convince any skeptic who may be inclined to hope that greater latitude has been given to violators of the law. We quote:

Section 1 defines intoxicating liquor to include, among other things, any fermented liquor containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume which is fit for use for beverage purposes. It is well settled that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment Congress had the power to establish this standard.

The whole effort by those who sought a more liberal interpretation of the law was to make it appear that beverages containing a higher proportion of alcohol than one-half of 1 per cent are not, in fact, intoxicating. There was testimony offered both in support and in contradiction of this contention. Witnesses testified that cider of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content was intoxicating, supporting their claim by chemical tests, while others declared that wine of 11 per cent alcoholic content was nonintoxicating.

Clearly it was the desire of those who invited the prosecution to aid the campaign which is

being waged in an effort to induce Congress to so amend the present enforcement code as to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages of a greater alcoholic content than is now allowed. There is nothing in the decision rendered which would make such action by Congress either advisable or necessary. There was nothing in the testimony to indicate anything more compelling than the desire of those who desire to indulge in alcoholic beverages to be permitted to gratify their appetites under the sanction of the law.

No one need be alarmed. The farmers who still retain the privilege to make cider from their windfall apples are not preparing to go into the saloon business. The "home brewer," no matter what his product, is not the person the foes of prohibition are seeking to protect. Their campaign is confined to an effort to restore the corner saloon to its position of influence and power, the while to reopen the breweries and the worse resorts which the saloon fosters.

Years hence, no doubt, the people of some later generation will discover, in the files of newspapers and magazines, the accounts now being published to cord the development in aeronautics. They will read, no doubt, the hopeful forecasts of the promoters of such enterprises, and with them the cautious expressions of doubt or misgivings as to the ultimate success of the undertakings. We of this day and age regard with some commiseration the expressions of the scoffers who were convinced of the utter impossibility of ever successfully operating a railway train that was propelled by a steam locomotive.

The story is an old one, but good enough to bear repetition, of the doubting countryman who, on a visit to a near-by village, gained his first sight of a locomotive, which had stopped, with its train, at the station. Observing the puffing monster with wonder, and perhaps with some alarm, he declared, "They'll never start her!" Unconvinced as the great machine moved off on its journey, he as confidently insisted, "They'll never stop her!"

We of today regard as more or less experimental the effort to adapt aircraft to purely commercial uses. It is admitted that there has been gratifying progress in the development and adaptation of airplanes to military and similar uses, but it would seem that the people as a whole are not greatly interested in this particular undertaking. That there is a greater interest in the promised development of these craft for purely commercial purposes may be safely assumed. But still there remain sincere misgivings as to the possibility of making them safe and sane agents in the hands of any but the most skillful operators. Someone, perhaps, a half-century hence, or even less, will smile at these precautions doubts.

At any rate, the story is that there is soon to be established, to operate in the vicinity of some of the larger cities of the United States, a line of so-called airbuses, equipped to carry passengers to any point desired at a rate of toll on a par with that now charged by the ordinary taxicab. It is proposed that they shall be geared to a speed of 100 miles an hour, and that their ordinary traveling rate shall be in the neighborhood of a mile every sixty seconds.

The program is an alluring one, perhaps, and yet the proposed innovation must be regarded with some apprehension. No one, in the ordinary course of business, feels obliged to travel at such risk as will unavoidably be entailed by the method outlined. One imagines that the inclination, after having reached his destination by that route in the morning, would be to walk home in the evening. The suspected intractability of the puffing locomotive viewed by the countryman would be little more or less terrifying than the unavoidable apprehension as to how or where one of these scouting airbuses would stop. Having expressed this somewhat conservative view, it must be allowed to stand. If it is to be smiled at, a half-century hence, well and good.

## Editorial Notes

It remains to be seen, of course, whether the forecast turns out to be justified, which has been made by the large body of officials of the American Passenger Traffic Association at present visiting the British Isles and the Continent of Europe, namely, that 1925 will be a record year for Atlantic travel. Whether so or not, however, the fact is undoubted that the steamship companies have been badly hurt by the immigration laws of the United States, and that they are having to look around for other methods to "drum up" business. The idea underlying this visit is openly given out to be the development of the tourist and excursion traffic between America and the European countries, and these travelers, the largest body of American traffic men that has ever visited foreign shores, will doubtless do their best to achieve their purpose when they return to the United States. It is well, however, for the American traveling public to remember that the slogan "See America First" still merits due consideration.

On learning that Middleton Hall, in Middleton, Lancashire, Eng., with its 3650 acres, is soon to be sold, some doubtless will recall a few of the many incidents and points of interest connected with this region. For its records go back to well before the Norman Conquest in 1066. The chapel, for example, which is of particularly great antiquity, includes a hiding place for priests! Then Queen Elizabeth was once a visitor at Middleton for a week, and during those seven days "sixty-nine beaves, a hundred and twenty-eight sheep, and over 2000 chickens with other food in proportion were consumed." Coming down to more modern times, it is only sixty or seventy years since the old moat was done away with! Whoever becomes the possessor of this estate will take over something whose roots are deeply embedded in the past.

## The Social Experiences of the Nations

By R. BRODA, LL.D.

Different countries offer different facilities for the production of material goods. International trade is based on this well-known fact.

Different nations have also different gifts for achieving works of culture, for solving those economic, political, and social questions which confront each of them alone or which confront all of them together. In the latter case the other nations may with profit study the experiences of the one taking the pioneer steps, submit them to critical examination, and find out what is of value to them that they may obtain answers to their own pressing questions.

Some examples may illustrate this consideration. The Anglo-Saxons, in England first, in the United States afterward, developed the methods of modern popular government. Other nations also have freed themselves from their tyrants. But they have not been able to substitute for tyranny such a suitable method of self-government as the Anglo-Saxons have found. They have, however, studied the Anglo-Saxon method and, to a large extent, been able to transplant to their countries the Anglo-Saxon achievements. The social experiences of effective self-government have thus helped them to solve the political questions of their own life.

The fact of the abuse of alcoholic liquors has been recognized by reformers all over the world for a long time. But the particular methods to combat this abuse—local option or entire prohibition—have been subject for discussion and were tried, first in Finland, the Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand. The experiences gathered in these localities helped the reformers of other countries to propagate their plans. American prohibition finally has become the great argument of prohibitionists all over the world. Again a social experience of some particular nation has helped other nations to find the right way.

Similarly government ownership of railways was first practiced in a large way in Germany. In that country, therefore, those in favor of and those opposed to this system have been able to study at first hand such features as may be considered more or less advantageous. Germany's experience has, therefore, for good or evil, been helpful for the better understanding of the problem elsewhere.

The same fundamental idea that the solution of the problems of every nation can be facilitated by critical study of the experiences of its neighbors, holds good for many other important minor reforms, such as suffrage, for instance, was tried first in Scandinavia and Australia.

Then, again, proportional representation as an election system was first employed in Belgium; systematic moral education in schools in France; new municipal Socialism in Vienna (Austria); new methods for the co-operation of different linguistic units inside of one state in Switzerland; new state control of industry, for good or evil, in Russia; new popular universities in Norway and Finland; new high-grade rural education and development of co-operative societies through enlightened peasants in Denmark; new methods for spreading artistic culture in the popular masses in France, etc., etc. If it were possible, to a certain extent at least, to combine all these achievements, a synthetic culture of mankind could spring up, in which the best facilities and the best cultural achievements attained by individual nations might be blended.

This exchange of social experience between the nations, was organized during the period from 1909 to the World War by the "International Institute for the Exchange of Social Experience." The headquarters of

this institute was in Paris. Three international reviews published the results of its investigations and a score of lecturers were dispatched from one country to another, to explain the experiences which had benefited their own countries.

The World War not only destroyed all material facilities for international interchange of lecturers, but seemed to destroy the moral atmosphere of international intellectual co-operation. All nations were led to believe that they had little or nothing to learn from others and that it was anti-national and almost criminal to care for alien culture.

But that chapter of human history is also beginning to pass away. The League of Nations has taken up again the general endeavor for intellectual co-operation. A special committee for that purpose has been set up, and eminent intellectuals from all the universities of the world have been charged to organize mutual help between the seats of learning, in the interest of a general advancement of human culture.

In the spring of 1923 a resolution was passed by this commission, asking "that in all universities lectures should be established to make better known the political, economic and moral situation of other nations, in order to diminish the sources of misunderstanding and lack of appreciation between the peoples." Lectures of this kind would indeed achieve one of the objects for which the "International Institute for the Exchange of Social Experience" stood.

The first university to take up the resolution of the "Commission of Intellectual Co-operation" institute was the League of Nations, was the University of Geneva itself. In the last two years, seventy-five lecturers, belonging to twenty-two different nationalities, have expounded, in 130 lectures and to a public increasing steadily in numbers, the great questions of international interest.

Members of the League of Nations Secretariat and of the International Labor Office have been particularly active in this respect; but other lecturers have been drawn from different parts of the world. The United States was represented by Professor Foster of Dartmouth College, Prof. Manley Hudson of Harvard University, and former Ambassador Dr. J. Hill.

But these lectures, however valuable they may be, do not replace the essential progress of the international institute. They treat, rather, general international questions, and are not concerned particularly with the study of those experiences which may help the solution of parallel problems in other countries. They are accessible exclusively to the public of Geneva or that restricted number of persons who may express a desire to attend that purpose. The original institute was accessible to all nations, as its lecturers were dispatched to all the important cities of Europe.

The impoverished middle classes of Europe would unfortunately not be able, as they had been before the war, to maintain such an undertaking by their own voluntary subscriptions. To take it up again, the official support of the League of Nations would be absolutely indispensable.

The political and social changes which have taken place since the war have created innumerable fresh questions needing to be solved. The new democracies of Europe have also achieved important reforms which are not yet sufficiently known to other nations. Both from the standpoint of need and from the standpoint of valuable material, the reorganization of the work done before the war would, therefore, find multiple possibilities as well as abundant occasion for useful work.

## The Voice of the Russian Village

Bogodukhov, Oct. 24

Anyone who imagines that the Soviet system affords no scope for the vocal expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the population should have attended the conference of "nonpartisan" peasants in this Ukrainian county seat this afternoon. The conference was a gathering of non-Communist peasant delegates from the surrounding countryside. They had their grievances, plenty of them; and found abundant opportunity to express them in the course of the proceedings.

At first the delegates, perhaps a hundred in number, typical Russian peasant types, with long beards and rough, ragged clothing, lounged about on the grass in the town fairgrounds, listening to expository talks by the local agronomes on the merits of sudan grass as a source of fodder. Then they shambled into the wooden building which was reserved for the meeting and sat down on rows of long wooden benches. The local authorities, the head of the Bogodukhov Soviet and the Bogodukhov Communist Party Committee, were in charge of affairs at the beginning; but a presidium for the meeting was elected from the ranks of the delegates.

The first item on the program was a prodigiously long report on "The International Situation," which covered all the details of the Anglo-Russian agreement, the Dawes report and the alleged economic crisis in America. The peasants listened rather stolidly to this report, and when it was finished not a single voice was raised.

Very different was the case when a representative of the Bogodukhov Soviet read for the work of that organization for the last year, and invited questions. Half a dozen peasants were on their feet clamoring for the floor immediately. From their questions, which usually took the form of complaints, one got an idea of the chief problems which were pressing on the mind of the Russian peasant at the present time.

"Why are we taxed for our cows and horses? We don't get any grain from them, and if we sell them to pay the tax, we lose much of our ability to produce."

"Why is there only one school in our village of 3000?"

"Our region suffered from drought; why wasn't it exempted from taxes? We all have to sell our working animals to pay the tax."

"Now that we have made a revolution, why do we go in rags and our children run about barefooted?"

One peasant, who insisted on making a speech, instead of confining himself to questions, declared that the much-talked-of smiticha, or union between workers and peasants, was broken, because the peasants had to pay prices for manufactured goods that were out of all proportion to what they received for their grain.

The authorities met this flood of complaints with a mixture of firmness and conciliation. They declared that the number of teachers for the region was not too small; it was just, they said, to tax the peasants on the basis of their cattle, because this spared the poor at the expense of the rich. As for the amount of the tax in general, this could not be altered, since it was now a fixed law. It was for the "Nesamozhnik," the committee of poor peasants upon which the Soviet Government relies for support in the villages, to see that the tax was paid, and to force the richer peasants to contribute their full share.

At the end of the meeting a resolution on "The International Situation" was read. It reiterated the opinion of the conference on the Anglo-Russian agreement, the Dawes plan, the alleged American economic crisis and other subjects, and expressed hearty disapproval of imperialistic intervention in China and of the Menshevik insurrection in Georgia.

The peasants protested that this resolution was too long and that they could not understand much of it.

"Well," said the chairman, "at least you understand: Long live the workers and peasants of Bogodukhov County."

"Yes," replied one peasant with a laugh, "and we also understand: Long live the right relation between prices for grain and prices for city goods."

And on this note, half good-humored, half sarcastic, the meeting came to an end.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "President Coolidge's Victory"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Allow me to thank you for the able editorial in your issue of Nov. 5 on "President Coolidge's Victory." It touches a point which needs to be solemnly impressed upon the politicians of America, viz., respect for the high office of President of the United States.

The disgraceful slanders and vilification of the incumbent of that office have gone far beyond the limit of decency during the past campaign, with the natural result that they have brought upon the offenders the rebuke of the people of the country in their unqualified endorsement of Calvin Coolidge. They richly deserve what they have received, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will be remembered in all future presidential campaigns.

La Porte, Ind. C. E. W.

### "What Women's Vote Accomplished"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I honestly wish I could see the situation with the hopefulness evinced by the writer of the recent editorial entitled "What Women's Vote Accomplished." To me the triumph of these tremendous plures was not very grave, and it is undesirable that their appearance followed the enfranchisement of women. How can anyone rejoice in the huge plurality of 1924 and forget that a plurality proportionally as great was given Mr. Harding and resulted in an Administration unusually corrupt?

What produced these pluralities? Two great factors which assist Republican leaders: the American people. In 1920 it was the scare of the superstitious in the League of Nations; in 1924 it has been the scare of radicalism. What will it be in 1928? It is desirable that we should have a one-party government, able to continue itself indefinitely, not on its record but always by appealing to the fear of change, made acute by false stimulus.

The Good and True shall wrangle of England tricked the electors with a forged letter; the Conservatives of the United States tricked the electorate with similar misrepresentation in their attack on the Child-Labor Amendment, and also in reference to the presidential campaign. Today they are congratulating each other.

At least the English may be glad they were spared the muck of Vermont. No matter how good the election, these methods degrade, and are intended to degrade, the voters; Liberals must withstand them, or the democracy of today will perish.

On Dec. 6 Germany follows the examples set by England and America, the monarchy will be restored. Italy already has a tyranny in the true ancient sense. The substitution of Poincaré for the radical Herriot would make the triumph of nationalism complete. And you approve? H. B. H.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1924.

### The Recent Dry Victory in Ontario

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In commenting on the recent vote in Ontario, which was a choice between government control and the retention of the Ontario Temperance Act, the final returns are being used by some newspapers as showing large gains for the wet.

To offset this claim I will state that many were deceived by the old propaganda that the law could not be enforced, and that the least alteration or modification would help considerably. Others voted for government control under the belief that taxes would thereby be lowered. Many others voted with the thought that it would become easy to sell to United States bootleggers and that they themselves would reap a harvest in this way.

These three mental attitudes do not, however, represent anti-prohibition; they simply prove a lack of understanding. Those in the first class, for instance, if they examined their thought, would admit that they played no part in enforcing the law themselves, or in seeing that the Government did its best.

It can thus be seen that one solid unit standing for prohibition and not surrendering a single foot presents a far greater strength than appears on the surface, no matter how small a majority it may have. The members constituting the three classes defined above do not constitute anti-prohibitionists, but they treat themselves as of more consequence than the people as a whole. Chicago, Ill. J. A. T.

### What Constitutes 'Unfair Competition'?

large purchases of goods by chain stores, which discounts were not allowed to co-operative associations of individual retailers, is not in violation of the anti-trust laws. In the test case just decided it was shown that the chain stores were given larger discounts on the purchase of a certain quantity of biscuits than were allowed to the purchasing agents of individual stores who bought the same quantity.

As this enabled the chain stores to sell at a lower price, or to make a larger profit, it was claimed that the manufacturer's policy constituted an "unfair practice," and unjust discrimination against the small stores. The Federal Trade Commission agreed with the individual stores, and insisted that the same discount should be allowed on the purchase of a given quantity of goods, regardless of the purchaser. From this decision the biscuit company appealed to the federal courts, which have finally held that the practice complained of is not one prohibited by law, and that the manufacturer, under present conditions, was justified in discriminating between two classes of buyers.

While the decision is doubtless sound, as based upon the law governing the case, the issues involved are so important in their relation to the problem of chain-store competition with the hundreds of thousands of individual stores